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U.S.-PRC Political Negotiations, 1967-1984

An Annotated Chronology (U)

Richard H. Solomon

December 1985

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PREFACE

This classified annotated chronology was developed to assist U.S. government officials responsible for managing relations with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and government analysts of the Chinase political scene. It was prepared as part of a larger study of PRC political negotiating behavior. The chronology summarizes the evolution of the "normalization" dialogue between the United States and the PRC between 1967 and 1979 and post-normalization negotiations between Washington and Beijing on the issue of American arms sales to Taiwan. The annotated summaries of the senior-level exchanges also document exchanges on international political and defense issues of concern to the two governments.

NOTE ON CLASSIFICATION

This report has been given the overall classification of SECRET per review and decision by the National Security Council Staff of September 24, 1985.

Much of the NSC-controlled original source material for this analysis, primarily negociating records, was initially classified TOP SECRET. The decision to downgrade the classification of this study reflects a number of considerations: that such negotiating records, as controlled by the Department of State, are normally handled at the SECRET level of classification; that the sensitivity of the documents has declined somewhat with the passage of more than a decade; and that a study of these materials at the SECRET level would be more readily accessible—and therefore of greater value—to a broader range of the official community.



See Richard H. Solomon, Chinese Palitical Negatiating Behavior, 1967-1984: An Incorporate Assessment (U), The RAND Corporation, R-3299, December 1985 (Secret).



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author is indebted to David Gries who, in his role as National Intelligence Officer for East Asia, conceived and supported this project, and so James McCullough, Director of East Asian Analysis, for the support his office provided throughout the research effort.

Many officials and former officials of the U.S. government gave generously of their time in helping the author assemble the documentary record of U.S.-PRC negotiations. Particular appreciation is due Robert C. McFarlane, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; David Laux, Brenda Reger, and Donna Sirko of the National Security Council staff; Assistant Secretary of State Paul D. Wolfowitz; M. Charles Hill, Executive Secretary of the Department of State; and Elijah Kelly, Jr., of the Executive Secretariat. Dr. Henry A. Kissinger and General Brent Scowcroft were helpful in enabling the author to gain access to the records of the Nixon and Ford administrations. And Professor Michel Oksenterg assisted in assembling the key documents from the Carter administration.

Anna Sim Wynston, my research assistant, provided timely and ever-productive assistance in assembling materials for the project, and my recretary Mary Yanokawa is due special credit not only for typing and producing this and the other two manuscripts of this project, but also for organizing my work effort and providing professional support throughout that effort.



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I. INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND: A STUDY OF CHINESE POLITICAL NEGOTIATING BEHAVIOR

This annotated chronology of senior-level political exchanges between the United States and the People's Republic of China (PRC) was prepared as part of a larger study of Chinese political negotiating behavior.\(^1\) At the beginning of that study, the author constructed a brief, descriptive chronology of negotiating encounters to assist in reconstructing the record of official exchanges between senior Chinese and American political leaders, especially those encounters related to the normalization of U.S.-PRC relations between 1971 and 1978, and to negotiations with Chinese authorities over the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan in 1981 and 1982.

The working chronology turned out to be of sufficient value that the author was asked to prepare an elaborated version, including extensive summaries of the substantive issues discussed in each negotiating encounter and a review covering the period 1967 to 1984, the years in which the United States and the PRC gradually moved away from the hostility and confrontation of the 1950s and 1960s to establish diplomatic ties and to conduct the full range of normal state-to-state political, economic, and—in limited form—security relations.

A CHRONOLOGICAL REFERENCE AND RUNNING HISTORY

This classified chronology is designed to assist U.S. government analysts concerned with the Sino-American relationship and "operational" officials responsible for formulating and implementing U.S. China policy and conducting negotiations with their counterparts from the PRC. It establishes a concise historical framework for the evolution of normal U.S.-PRC relations, highlighting the primary negotiating encounters between senior Chinese and American officials during this 17-year period and summarizing the key issues discussed and the major policy departures put forward by each side. This chronology is the only domprehensive survey of this negotiating record based on official documents that are now scattered among collections held by the White House, the National Security Council, the Departments of State and Defense, the libraries of Presidents Nixon, Ford, and Carter, and the Kissinger collection in the Library of Congress.

SCOPE: A COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY OF SENIOR-LEVEL POLITICAL EXCHANGES

It is important to define the scope of the documentary assessment this chronology is based on:

It is comprehensive, but not complete. The documents reviewed for the chronology represent something on the order of 95 percent of the official record of senior-level U.S.-PRC political negotiating encounters for the years covered. Some documentation has either been lost or is accessible only with great difficulty, but virtually all critical negotiating encounters have been located.

¹ See Richard H. Solomon, Charge Political Negotiating Behavior, 1967-1984: An Incorporate Attention (U), The RAND Corporation, R-3299, December 1985 (Secret).



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Some especially sensitive exchanges, particularly those of a political nature, were never recorded on paper. For example, a discussion between PRC Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and President Carter and a few senior officials in Washington on January 29, 1979, which concerned China's intent to "teach a lesson" to Vientam for its invasion of Cambodia, was never recorded. Also, Chinese and American officials would occasionally raise particularly sensitive matters while sightseeing, in dinner-table conversations, during car rides to or from airports, or in asides at the end of formal negotiating sessions. Most of the issues discussed in such off-the-record encounters, however, appear in subsequently recorded discussions.

It must also be emphasized that full control over this negotiating record is rendered almost impossible by the documentary control procedures of the U.S. government. Each relevant agency-primarily the White House, the National Security Council, and the Departments of State and Defense—has its own documentary control systems. The agencies normally do not exchange negotiating records, except perhaps on an informal or "bootleg" basis. There is no central repository of this negotiating record within the U.S. government. Moreover, within each agency there are various "levels" of documentary control. For example, the Department of State's normal secret-level cables are given fairly wide internal circulation and extensive distribution in the field to relevant embassies and consulates, in contrast to the highly restricted "NODIS" (no distribution) channels at either secret or top-secret levels of classification. Similarly, the National Security Council has a "normal" system of documentary control, while particularly sensitive materials are handled in an "outside the system" accountability control process, or in a "really outside the system" (i.e., totally unrecorded) manner. The White House, in addition, has a highly controlled "back channel" system of telegraphic communications with U.S. embassies abroad by which ambassadors can communicate directly with the President or his National Security Adviser in a highly restricted and secure manner.

Further complicating the problem of access to the full documentary record is the fact that over time documentary collections are dissipated, destroyed, or removed to various governmental libraries or storage centers. As a result of the normal turnover of government officials and the limits of documentary storage space there is probably not much more than a three- to five-year "institutional memory" of official documents readily available to operational officials at any given time. And it has become fairly standard practice for an administration, in its waning hours, to remove its politically most sensitive documents to the retiring President's library or, as in the case of the Kissinger collection, to the Library of Coopress, where the material is subject to controlled access. Finally, much documentation, including transcripts of telephone conversations, sensitive "back channel" telegraphic messages, or uncontrolled memorands, are virtually beyond retrieval except through extraordinary effort and highly controlled usage.

The author of this chronology gained authorized access to the record of U.S.-PRC political exchanges in part because of the support of senior officials of the Reagan administration, in part because of his prior exposure to most of this material as a staff member of the National Security Council during the years 1971-1976 and subsequent work as a consultant to the NSC and the Departments of State and Defense, and because of the support of former senior officials who, in their formal roles in the decisionmaking and implementing process, created much of this negotiating record.

The problems of gaining full documentary control have been partially compensated for by the growing corpus of memoirs prepared by former government officials, which draw upon their own records as well as their recollections of events in which they participated. This chronology draws upon a fairly extensive collection of such memoirs (see Appendix A), which have been used to check and supplement the formal documentary record. In addition, more than 30 detailed interviews were conducted with former senior officials involved in the development of Sino-American relations, both to check certain aspects of the formal record and to gain the officials' impressions of the manner in which Chinese officials manage the negotiating process—the primary concern of this project.



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The chronology focuses on senior-level, Executive Branch political negotiating encounters with PRC counterpart officials. It does not include internal U.S. government policy deliberations; it is largely a record of the face-to-face negotiating exchanges between Chinese and American officials in which the policy positions of each side were formally communicated to the other.

This record is thus based largely on the English-language memorands of conversations, the "memcons" which are the formal and official record of negotiating encounters. If (it should be noted that such records, while generally accurate, are not always precise verbanim transcripts; and on three occasions, they have been altered prior to distribution in governmental channels because of some special policy or operational sensitivity.)

The chronology is largely a record of senior-level negotiations by Presidents, Secretaries of State, National Security Advisors, and Assistant Secretaries or Ambassadors acting on behalf of their principals. It contains few references to exchanges between senior Chinese officials and Congressional delegations, except where such encounters contain especially important political "signals." And there are limited inclusions of press statements by American or Chinese leaders where such public material was clearly used by the officials concerned as part of the negotiating process.

The chronology does not include detailed assessments of negotiating encounters by Cabinet-level officials (such as the Secretaries of the Treasury or Commerce) or other senior negotiators in which the subjects under discussion are not relevant to the political normalization of U.S.-PRC relations, management of the Taiwan issue, or Sino-American exchanges on international political and security issues. Similarly, the chronology does not include much of the increasingly voluminous "middle-level" communication between Chinese and American officials, which is largely relevant to the process of implementing policies set by their superiors, except in instances where such communications shed light on Chinese negotiating practices.

PHASES IN THE EVOLUTION OF U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

The text below puts the period covered (1967-1984) in a broader historical context of Sino-American relations and describes briefly the periods, or phases of the U.S.-PRC political dialogue. There are distinct differences in the political character of these periods, as well as variations in the style of the negotiating process and the channels of communication involved.

In broadest terms, the U.S. government's dealings with the Chinese Communist movement—which after 1949 was instinutionalized as the government of the People's Republic of China—fall into four distinct phases. The first covers the "pre-liberation" years, especially the 1930s and 1940s, when official contact was established through the U.S. Army's "Dixie Mission" to the Communist capital of Yanan during World War II, the Chinese Communist Party mission in the Nationalist Thinese government's wartime capital of Chungking (Chongqing), and after the defeat of Japan in 1945, via a range of contacts with the scon-to-hovictorious Communist authorities during the Civil War period (particularly the mission of General George C. Marshall to mediate the Communist-Nationalist civil war).

The second phase is the two-decade period of adversarial confrontation from the founding of the PRC in 1949 through the Korean War years, the military confrontation over Taiwan, and the Vietnam War

The Chinese counterpan officials in this regarding relationship keep their own vertains records of these same exchanges—but of counce in the Chinese Impurge. Except in our instances, no offer has been made to verify that the English-language transcript of a negrousing excounter (which is a record of the English-language prescrution by the U.S. official and a pre-orderion into English of the Chinese-language prescrution by a PRC official) is the same as the Chinese-language record held by the PRC.





period. During this time, U.S.-PRC official contact was maintained primarily through ambassadorial-level exchanges at Geneva and Warsaw.

The third phase is the period of efforts by senior leaders in Washington and Beijing (Peking)3 to initiate and conduct a process of normalizing the Sino-American relationship covering the years 1967 (when presidential candidate Richard Nixon published an article in Foreign Affairs calling on the United States to "come argently to grips" with the problem of the U.S.-PRC confrontation) through 1978, when Sino-American diplomatic relations were finally established.

The fourth phase of Sino-American relations begins with formal recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations on January 1, 1979, and continues to the present day.

This chronology covers the last two of these phases in the U.S.-PRC relationship. It should also be noted that within the years 1967 to 1984 there are several distinct periods of official communication between Washington and Beijing. From 1967 through mid-July 1971 communication was largely indirect, either through unilateral public statements and gestures (e.g. the Nixon article noted earlier, or Chairman Mao's reception in 1970 of American Edgar Snow atop Tien An Men on October 1, the PRC national day celebration) or the exchange of messages through intermediary governments, primarily the Romanian and Pakistani. This period also covers the last two of the "Warraw Talk" ambassadorial-level exchanges, in which the United States and the PRC each proposed the establishment of a direct, senior-level, secure dialogue in either Beijing or Washington.

The next period begins with National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger's historic secret wip to Beijing for three days of direct talks with PRC Premier Zhou Enlai in early July 1971 and runs up to the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1979. Communications in this period were most visibly conducted during eight more trips to the Chinese capital by Kissinger in his roles as the President's National Security Adviser and, after September 1973, as Socretary of State, and by trips to the PRC by Presidents Nation (in 1972) and Ford (in 1975).

There were, in addition, several important over and covert supporting channels of communication during these years which carried the bulk of political communications recorded in this chronology: a publicly acknowledged channel of contact through the U.S. and Chinese embassics in Paris; a secret Paris channel "established in July 1971, involving special Presidential envoy General Vernon A. Walters (and occasionally Kissinger) and PRC Ambassador to France Huang Zhen; another secret channel established in New York City in October 1971, when the PRC was first admitted to the United Nations, which involved encounters between National Security Adviser Kissinger and China's then-Permanent Representative to the U.N., Ambassador Huang Hua. This channel was used until China established a liaison office in Washington in May 1973 (the United States established an equivalent liaison office in Beijing at about the same time).

Between the spring of 1973 and March 1979, when the two liaison offices were converted into embassies, the bulk of Sino-American political exchanges were conducted in Washington between Liaison Office Chief Huang Then and Kissinger, or during Kissinger's periodic trips to the Chinese capital. During the Carter administration, Huang Then and later his successor Ambassador Chai Zemin continued to be primary points of contact with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brazzinski. The chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing, Leonard Woodcock, played a key role in negotiating the full normalization of U.S.-PRC relations in the second half of 1978.

With the conversion of linisod offices to embassies in the spring of 1979, the Sino-American political dialogue became increasingly institutionalized ("normal"), with the Department of State playing the

I This acti uses the pix-yis form of Romanization of Chinese place and given names throughout. This spelling system was adopted by the PRC as its official form on January 1, 1979. The previously used Wade-Giles spelling of the names of the Chinese officials closed in the chronology is given in Appendix B.



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predominant role in communications between the two governments. While periodic leadership visits at the Presidential or Cabinet level have continued to be an important aspect of the Sino-American political dialogue, the negotiating process has tended to become increasingly routinized at the ambassadorial level. This was particularly the case with the 1981-1982 negotiation on American arms sales to Taiwan.

It is important to be aware of this evolving institutional pattern of U.S.-PRC communications because of the shifting bureaucratic locus of exchanges between the two governments.

USE OF THIS CHRONOLOGY

This annoused chronology has been designed to be as simple and straightforward as possible, but a few explanatory comments on the categories used (the date of an encounter, the senior officials involved, and a summary of and/or comments on the subjects discussed) will be helpful.

Date. The date of a particular meeting (and the time it was recorded in the source document) represent the actual encounter at the locale where it occurred. The recording or reporting date of a particular exchange, upon occasion, may be somewhat later than the meeting itself, but the documentary record almost always identifies the time and date of the meeting.

In certain negotiating situations, the time difference between Washington and Beijing4 is important to understanding the evolution of a negotiation. This is particularly so in the negotiations of December 1978, when the United States initiated a rapid, last-minute exchange of communications between the two leaderships to make certain that the Chinese government understood the American position on post-normalization arms sales to Taiwan.

The relative times of negotiating exchanges being conducted via cable between Washington and Beijing can be accurately identified by using the "Zulu" or Greenwich Mean Time notation in the date-time group record in a particular cable.

Senior Officials. For brevity, and to minimize repetition, only last names or surnames are used to identify the senior spokesmen involved in an encounter. Other officials are usually in the room during a negotiating session, but their names are not noted except where these individuals actively speak in a particular meeting. Full names and titles are noted only the first time an individual is identified in that particular role. Thus, Kissinger is identified on October 10, 1969, as Presidential National Security Adviser, and subsequently is referred to simply as Kissinger, except for the entry of September 26, 1973, which is his first negotiating encounter in the role of Secretary of State. Appendix B contains a listing of the full names of the primary Chinese and American officials cited in this chronology.

Although Chinese names are rendered throughout the chronology in pin-yin form, the original documentary record now held by the U.S. government uses the Wade-Giles system of Romanization for pre-1979 memoranda of conversation and cables. Thus, Zhou Enlai is rendered as Chou En-lai in pre-1979 source documents. The Wade-Giles equivalents of Chinese officials' names are given in parentheses in Appendix B.

Where there could be some confusion or lack of specificity in the use of a Chinese surname, the full name is given, e.g., Huang Hua and Huang Zhen are both used in full.

Locale. The locale of an exchange is usually identified implicitly as the "home office" of the first official mentioned under the "Senior Officials" heading. Thus, for example, in an entry for October 20,

⁴ Beijing is 13 hours "should of Washington during the months of Standard Time in the United States, and 12 hours should when the United States is on Daylight Saving Time.







U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1

1971 identified as "Zhou-Kissinger (4:40-7:10 p.m.)" the meeting was held in Beijing (Zhou Enlai's "lace locale") at the given hour and date in local time. When meetings occurred in a city other than Beijing . Washington, that city is explicitly identified.

Summary and/or Comments. The documentary record summarized in this chronology consist largely of verbatim transcripts of negotiating encounters, identified only by the date and time of a encounter and the participants involved. As the process of Sino-American communication became institutionalized and politically less sensitive, particularly during and after the Carter administration memorands of conversation or instructions and reports on negotiating exchanges were communicated via official cables, with their elaborate system of time notations identifying the hour of transmission and receipt of the message and document control numbers. Such notations are not usually necessary for the retrieval of a document, however, the date, participants, and subject are sufficient in most cases.

The documentary record summarized here is voluminous; these brief summaries are intended primarily to provide a sense of the topics discussed in a particular negotiating session and major policy positions (and changes in position) put forward by the Chinese side—especially as they relate to PRC negotiating positions on political normalization with the United States, American arms sales to Taiwan, and international political and security issues. These summaries should not be assumed to be comprehensive however. Some sessions in which exceptional important initial presentations were made of Chinese policy positions, or changes in established positions, are summarized in detail. Subsequent sessions that repeat established policies with little change are summarized in less detail.

Where the author has judged that a particular session is noteworthy for some reason of style or substance, comments are enclosed in brackets to indicate that they are interpretive judgments.



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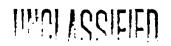
S Cable numbers were recorded in some taken for the preparation of this chronology; and sources other than memoras or cables are similarly recorded in these nones and in the chronology where is would help the user retrieve a particular source document.



II. U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1984: AN ANNOTATED CHRONOLOGY:

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
1967		
October	Publication of Richard Nixon's Foreign Affairs article, "Asia After Vietna"	"Any American policy toward Asia must come urgently to grips with the reality of China."
1968		
November 26	PRC Foreign Ministry statement	Proposes [in bockhanded manner] resumption of Warsaw talks on 2/20/69.
1969		
February 28,	President Richard M.	RN: This vital that we have more communication
March I	Nixon - French President Charles DeGaulle, in Paris and Versailles, France	with China.* [Nixon, RN, pp. 457, 460-462.]
February 18	PRC cancels Warsaw talk scheduled for 2/20/69	Cancellation said to be in reaction to "anti-China" atmosphere created by defection in Amsterdam of PRC diplomatic official Liao Hoshu.
Foly 21	USG announces relaxation of passport restrictions on travel to	
	PRC, allows purchases of Chinese goods up to \$100 in value	
July 24	Captured American yachtsmen released by the PRC	[See Kissinger, White House Years, p. 180.]







U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1962

Date	Senior Officials	Summer 10
Yugus I	Pakistani President Yahya Khan - Nixon, in Lahore, Pakistan	Summary/Comments RN expresses interest in normalizing relations with the PRC, asks Yahya to so inform Zhou Enlai [Kitsinger, White House Years, pp. 180-181.]
August 2	Rumanian President Nicholae Ceausescu - Niston, in Bucharen	RN expresses interest in Rumania playing a mediating role between the U.S. and PRC.
August \$	Socretary of State William P. Rogers' speech in in Canberra, stralia	"We have been seeking to open up channels of communication" with the PRC.
September 5	Under Secretary of State Elliot Richardson speech at American Political Science Association meeting in New York	"The United States could not fail to be concerned with an escalation of the Sino-Soviet quarret."
October 10	National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger - Pakistani Minister of Information Sher Ali	HAK informs Sher Ali that as a gesture of the desire to improve U.SPRC relations, regular 7th Floor destroyer patrols of the Taiwan Strait will end. [Kiszinger, White House Years, p. 186.]
November 5	Yahya tells PRC ambassador so Rawalpindi that U.S. is ending destroyer patrols of the Taiwan Strait as a gesture of its interest in normalizing U.S PRC relations	Source of this information: Hilaly conversation of 12/19/69 (see below).
November 7	USG amounces suspension of regular 7th Fleet patrols in the Taiwan Strait	•





Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
November 19	Richardson asks U.S. Ambassador to Bucharest Leonard C. Mecker to ask the Rumanians to convey to the PRC a letter (dand November 17) from author Theodore White to Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai requesting visa	White tells Zhou the ferment in the U.S. is causing a reexamination of old positions regarding the PRC; he says his reporting would be read "in the highest political quarters," and hints that a U.S. troop withdrawal from Taiwan could result from a change is policy.
December .	NCNA Director Hong Kong + U.S. Consulate Deputy Chief Harold Jacobson	PRC official anticipates establishment of U.SPRC relations; asks for U.S. ideas on how it would resolve the Taiwan issue. Contact continues through 4/70.
December 3	U.S. Ambassador to Warsaw Walter Stocssel-PRC charge Lei Yang, in Warsaw	U.S. proposes renewal of Warsaw talks. [Kissinger, White House Years, p. 188].
December 5	Stoessel - Lei Yang, in Warnaw.	January 20, 1970, set for next Warsaw talk meeting.
December 7	Two American yachtsmen, held by PRC since February 16, are released	•
December 11	Successed invited to PRC Embersy, Warraw	[Kissinger, White House Years, p. 188.]
December 19	USG announces further easing of trade restrictions with PRC	[Kissinger, White House Tears, p. 191.]
December 19	Kissinger - Pakistani Ambassador to the U.S. Agha Hilaly	Hilaly informs Kissinger that the Pakistani ambassador in Peking was told by Chinese officials that they appreciate Pakistan's "role and efforts" in facilitating U.SPRC communication, and as a result they recently released two captured American yachtsmen as a gesture. Kissinger tells Hilaly his government can now inform the Chinese that the U.S. desires serious communication with the PRC in a



more secure channel than the Warsaw taffer.







Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
Documber 23	Kissinger-Hilaly	Hitaly informs the U.S. the Chinese are willing so resume Warsaw talks without preconditions; they are worried about U.SJapan agreement and revival of Japanese militarium.
1970		
January \$	Swessel - Lei Yang	Arrangements set for resumption of ambassadorial talks on 1/20/70; USG will not participate in a U.SSoviet condominium in Asia. [Kissinger, White House Years, p. 193.]
January 20	Stoessel - Lei Yang	U.S. proposes sending a "special envoy" to Beijing for "direct discussions" or receiving one from China in Washington.
February 18	Nixon's foreign policy report to Congress, Communist China section	[We are] "attempting to define a new relationship for the future"; "many of our basic interests are not in conflict."
February 20	Stoessel - Lei Yang	Lei: "If the U.S. government wishes to send a representative of ministerial rank or a special envoy of the U.S. President to Beijing for further explanation of questions of fundamental principle between China and the United States, the government will be willing to receive him."
ebruary 22	Kissinger - Hilaly	Hisly conveys indirect PRC message, via Yahya Khan, of interest in direct U.SPRC talks, yet concern that the USG will see the interest as derived from weakness is fear of the Soviets. [Kissinger, White House Years, p. 689.] (Date of this meeting may have been 2/26/70.)
ay 3	General Vernon A. Walters - Chinese contact in Paris	VAW: The U.S. has no aggressive intentions in Indochina [despite the recent Cambodian operation]; Kissinger is prepared to discuss issues secretly with Chinese counterparts.
y 18	PRC cancels 137th Warsaw Talk meeting acheduled for \$/20/70	The cancellation is said to be in reaction to invasion of Cambodia by U.S. and South Vietnamese troops.







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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
мзу 20	Statement by Mao Zedong, "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and All Their Running Dogs," issued by PRC media	Mao attacks "Nixon's facist atrocities" of invading Cambodia and instituting domestic oppression; revolution is the main world trend, and the U.S. is in a state of fearful panic; China supports the world's anti-U.S. revolutionary struggles.
June 20	Nixon - Rumanian Foreign Minister Manescu	Manescu briefs on Chinese views of the U.S.
July 3	Rumanian Vice President Emil Bodnaras briefs U.S. Ambassador Leonard Meeker on contacts with China and North Korea, and Bucharest's views on these countries	Bodnaras signals PRC position on U.S. troop withdrawal from Taiwan, Mao's interest in resuming the U.SPRC dialogue despite the U.S. invasion of Cambodia.
July 10	American Catholic - Bishop James Walsh, beld since 1958, released by PRC	[Kissinger, White House Years, p. 697.]
September 7	Walters - Chinese contact, in Paris	On this date, and once earlier in mid-June, Walters approaches PRC defense attache and says he has a message for the PRC from the USG. The Chinese do not reply to the message. [Kissinger, White House Years, p. 696.]
October 1	Mao - Edgar Snow review PRC National Day parade, in Beijing	[Snow's Life magazine interview published on April 30, 1971.]
October 5	Nixon interviewed in Time magazine	"If there is anything I want to do before I die, it is to go to China. If I don't, I want my children to."
October 25	Nixon - Yahya	RN: "It is essential we open negotiations with China; we will send a high level emissary to Beijing; we will make no condominium against China."





Date.	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
October 26	Nixon - Cenuseacu (10:55 a.m12:55 p.m.)	Nixon signals that diplomatic relations cannot be established at the start of U.SPRC dialogue. Ceausescu expresses concern about a U.SSoviet condominium. At state banquet, Nixon tossis "the People's Republic of China."
November 5	Zhou - Snow, in Beijing	[Snow's Life magazine interview published on April 30, 1971.]
November 13	Mao, Zhou - Yahya	Yahya delivers Nixon's views, as expressed in their meeting of 10/25/70.
November 21	Zhou - Rumanian Deputy Premier Gheorghe Radulescu	
December 9	Kittinger - Hilaly (6:05 p.m.)	Hilaly: A Nixon envoy is welcome in Beijing "in order to discuss the subject of the vacation of the Chinese territories called Taiwan."
December 16	Kissinger - Hilaly (11:00 a.m.)	HAK: The USG is prepared to begin discussions with the PRC with a view to bringing about a higher-level meeting in Beijing. The meeting would not be limited to the Taiwan question; but the USG will reduce its military presence on Taiwan "as tensions diminish" in the East Asia and Pacific region. [HAK baits the offer with an oral statement that withdrawal of U.S. troops from Taiwan is not a difficult problem.]
ecember 18	Mac - Soow	Interview published in Life magnetine on April 30, 1971. [Interview not conveyed to the White House, (Hersh, p. 367)].
ocember 23	Jean Scinerry - PRC Ambassador to France Huang Zhen, in Paris	Sainteny: The USG is looking for a channel of communication with the PRC.





Date	"Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
1971		
January 11	Kissinger - Rumanian Ambussador Bogdan	Bogdan: If the USG has a desire and proposal for settling the Taiwan issue, the PRC is prepared to receive a special envoy in Beijing.
February 4	PRC Vice Foreign Minister Que Guanhus - Norwegian Ambassador Algard	Qiao: Despite recent U.S. escalation of Indochina conflict (in Laos), China sooner or later must have talks with the U.S. Taiwan is the major problem, but China is aware of greater U.S. flexibility on this issue. Qiao expresses interest in meeting with Kissinger.
April 10-17	"Ping-pong diplomacy"	
April 27	Kissinger - Hilaly	In a direct message from Zhou Enlai (dated 4/21/71) replying to the USG message of 12/16/70 (delivered on 1/5/71), Zhou reaffirms willingness to receive Kissinger, SecState, or President Nixon publicly in Beijing.
Aprīl 28	Kissinger - Hilaly	HAK conveys RN reply to Zhou saying he will soon send full response; asks Yahya to convey his concern that no other U.S. politicians be brought into the official dialogue. [This message reaches Zhou via PRC ambossador to Pakistan about \$/1.]
May 10	Kissinger - Hilaly	RN formally replies to Zhou message of 4/21/71 (delivered on 4/27/71); accepts Zhou's suggestion that he visit Beijing for direct negotiations in which "each side would be free to raise the issue of principal concern to it"; Kissinger would come secretly to China for a planning visit for a Presidential trip after 6/15/71; secrecy is essential, but the Presidential trip can be announced shortly after a Kissinger - Zhou sneeting. [Kissinger, White House Years, p. 724.]
Mây 20	Kissinger • Hilaly	Message to the PRC regarding U.SSoviet ABM aegociation: The USG will "conclude no agreement (with the USSR) which would be directed against the PRC." [Kissinger, White House Years, p. 725.]
rlay 29	Zhou reply to Nixon messages received 4/29, 5/17, and 5/22, via Pakistani channel.	Mao welcomes Nixon's visit, "in which each side would be free to raise the principal issue of concern to it." First crucial issue is concrete withdrawal of U.S. troops from Taiwan. Zhou welcomes Kissinger for preliminary, secret meeting. It may be hard to keep the visit secret. [Kissinger, White House Years, pp. 726-727.]







U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1964

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
June 2	Kissinger - Hilaly	Hilaly gives Zhou reply to Nixon messages received 4/29/71, 5/17/71, and 5/21/71.
June 4	Nixon reply to Zhou message of 6/2/71 via Hilaly	RN proposes HAK visit Beijing 7/9-11/71 to arrange RN trip to PRC. Secrecy essential.
June 4	Kissinger - Hilaly	HAK replies to Zhou message received \$/29/71: President Nixon looks forward to personal meeting with PRC leaders. Kissinger is authorized to discuss all issues regarding Presidential visit and a communique. Strict secrecy of his trip is essential.
Jane 11	Kissinger - Hilaly	Zhou accepts HAK secret visit on 7/9-11/71. [Kissinger, White House Years, p. 728.]
Tune 28	Kissinger message to Ambassador Farland for transmission to PRC via Yahya	USG will not answer Soviet government regarding five-power nuclear disarmament conference proposal prior to HAK discussion with Zhor, USG will maintain strict secrecy of HAK visit whatever the press speculation.
uly 9-11	National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger in Beijing	First secrettrip.
ely 9	Zhou - Kissinger (4:35- 11:20 p.m.)	HAK: The U.S. will not collude against China. Regarding Taiwan, we will reduce our forces as U.S PRC relations improve; no U.S. support for TIM. Recognition of the PRC can come in RN's second term. Indochina negotiations
		How the U.S. bureaucracy works. Zhou: To normatize, U.S. must recognize PRC as legitimant government. Taiwan a Chinese province; withdraw all U.S. forces and installations from Taiwan and Taiwan Strait in limited period. History of Indochina conflict. Japanese anilitarism. All U.S. troops should be withdrawn from Korea.





Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
July 10	Zhou - Kissinger (12:10-6:00 p.m.)	Zhou proposes he and HAK tape-record a summary of their discussions; systematically presses on all HAK's presentation; Indo-Pak tensions; China might be carved up by a USSR/U.S./Japan/India coalition; the U.S. is dragging its feet on solutions to Taiwan, Indochina; China opposes Moscow's five-power arms control conference as k wants to "lasso" the PRC. The U.S. and PRC can stay in touch through periodic U.S. visits to Beijing, HAK: Regarding normalization, don't press events too fast, RN will complete process in first 2 years of second term. The U.S. will seek PRC admission to U.N. by majority, expulsion of Taiwan by two-thirds vote. We need time between the military withdrawal in Indochina and the political evolution. Zhou: Don't leave a "tail" in Vietnam; we will not invite U.S. politicians to China at this time; RN should visit Moscow before Beijing.
July 10	Zhou - Kissinger (11:20-11:50 p.m.)	Zhou: No need to tape-record a statement HAK: U.S. will not support Taiwan military action against the mainland. U.SSoviet summit. Berlin agreement. Zhen Bao island incident. Sino-Indian border war of 1962.
July 11	Ye Jianying, Vice Chairman CCP Military Commission/Huang Hua - Kissinger (12:00- 1:40 a.m., 9:50-10:35 a.m.)	Visit communique drafting: Chinese try to make it appear that RN asked to visit China; attempt to limit acope of the Presidential visit to discussion of aormalization.
J պλ 11	Zhou/Ye Jianying - Kissinger (10:35-11:55 p.m.)	Press announcement. Presidential visit and previsit. Zhou: Ambassador Bruce not welcome; RN can come earlier rather than later (i.e., before the Soviet summit). Communications via Paris secret channel: Ambassador Huang Zhen and General Walters. Zhou expresses thanks for gifts on behalf of himself and Mao (bot not Lin Biao!). HAK: RN wants no political visitors before his trip; proposes mutual renunciation of force agreement and accidental-war agreement; requests release of U.S. prisoners held by PRC.





U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1961

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
July 15	Joins U.SPRC announcement of Zhou - Kissinger secret talks	Zhou, "knowing of President Nixon's expressed desire to visit" the PRC, has extended an invitation to RN for a visit "before May 1972." RN has accepted. The specting will be "to seek the normalization of relations between the two countries and also to exchange views on questions of concern to the two sides."
July 19	Walters - PRC Ambassador in Paris	First of Walters' 45 meetings in secret "Paris channel." Thanks from HAK for his visit hospitality; RN wants him to visit Beijing with Ambassador David Bruce in another presummit planning session. Chinese say many U.S. political figures now want to visit PRC; refusing them is difficult in wake of HAK trip.
Ј шу 21	Walters - Huang Zhen	Walters informs HZ of Dobrynin call on HAK regarding his Beijing visit. Soviets ask if RN is prepared to visit Moscow first, HAK says no. Regarding U.S. politicians visiting China, there is need to keep first U.SPRC exchanges free of partisanship so as not to inhibit President's freedom of action.
July 26	Rissinger/Walters - Huang Zhen, in Paris	Chinese agree to October interim visit, but refuse inclusion of David Bruce "for understandable reasons" [i.e., Viemam]. HAK expresses coocern over Taiwan and U.S. "right wing" attacks on his China visit; requests the Chinese keep their distance from American, "left" groups.
August 5	Zhou gives interview to New York Times correspondent James Reston (published on August 10, 1971)	Zhou: U.S. China policy is changing. Negotistions with Nixon must lead to withdrawal of U.S. forces from Taiwan and Taiwan Strait. Not all U.SPRC problems can be solved at one stroke. Japan covers Taiwan. China will not go into U.N. If stams of Taiwan "undetermined." Danger of Japanese militarism. Sentement of Vietnam war most urgent. Soviet buildup a threat to China. U.S. forces should withdraw from Korea.
lagust 16	Kissinger/Walters - Huang Zhen	HAK: A Soviet proposal for agreement on preventing nuclear was is directed at China. U.S. rejects the proposal, but is prepared to sign similar agreement with PRC. RN will not meet with Soviet leaders before Chinese, Indo-Pakistani conflict. Planning for RN visit to China.



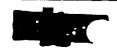




Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments				
September 13	PRC Defense Minister L	PRC Defense Minister Lin Biao dies in plane crash in Mongolia				
September 13	Kissinger/Walters - Huang Zhen	Chinese agree to HAK interim visit beginning on 10/20/71. [Note the timing of this message in relation to the Lin Biao coup attempt.]				
September 23	Walters - Huang Zhen	Chinese delay announcement of HAK's October trip to 10/5 because of imminent U.S. publication of its "two China" position on Chirep in U.N. The RN visit is to seek normalization; his talks should concentrate on this matter and not be diverted to "side issues." Information will be given later on technical aspects of HAK's October visit. [Stalling because of Lin Biao affair?]				
October 3	Walters - Huang Zhen	Chinese confirm HAK's October visit; traveling party is acceptable as proposed on 9/13. A later reply will give special plane requirements. [The Lin Biao affair continues to delay planning?]				
October 20-26	Kissinger in Beijing					
October 20 .	Zhou - Kissinger (4:40-7:10 p.m.)	President's visit				
October 21	Zhou - Kissinger (10:30 a.m1:45 p.m.)	Taiwan, Japan.				
October 21	Zhou - Kissinger (4:42- 7:17 p.m.)	U.N. Indochine				
October 21	Ambassador Xiung Xianghui - NSC Staff Member John Holdridge/State Department China Country Director Alfred Jenkins	USG proposes a "liaison office" or "interests section" in addition to the secret Paris channel; expanded cultural exchanges.				
October 22	Zhou • Kissinger (4:15- 8-28 p.m.)	International issues: Korea; Japan; South Asia; USSR; arms control.				
lcubar 22	Xiung Xianghui - Holdridge/ Jenkins	PRC rejects "liaison office" as "unrealistic" and "two Chinas" in character. Exchanges will be limited and on private basis only. Trade is debunked as conditional on normalization.				







.U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NECOTTATIONS, 1967-1984

_, Date	Senior Officials	197.		
October 23		Summary/Comments		
CC 2003 23	Zhou - Kissinger (9:05- 10:05 a.m.)	Presidential visit		
October 24	Zhou - Kissinger (10:23 a.m1:55 p.m.)	Attack on the initial U.S. communique draft; Taiwan		
October 24	Zhou - Kissinger (9:23 -11:00 p.m.)	PRC first draft communique; Taiwan.		
October 25	Zhou - Kissinger (10:12-11:00 a.m.)	U.S. side presents second draft communique.		
	Zhou - Kissinger (9-50- 11:40 p.m.)	Discussion of second PRC draft		
October 26	Zhou - Kissinger (5:30- 8:20 a.m.)	Communique drafting. Presidential trip issues.		
November 20	Walters - Chinese contact, in Paris	Walters passes HAK message on date of announcement of Presidential visit, memo on state of U.SNorth Vietnamese negotiations.		
November 23	Kissinger - Huang Hua, PRC Permanent Representative to the U.N., in New York City (10:00-11:55 p.m.)	First use of the secret "New York" channel. Indo- Pakistan crisis. Taiwan Independence Movement. U.N. Secretary-General candidate. Middle East. PRC U.N. Mission-White House communications.		
December 10	Kissinger - Hmang Hua, in New York City (6:05-7:55 p.m.)	HAK: Offers Chins information on Soviet group deployments against the PRC; says if Chins helps Pakistan and comes under Soviet pressure, the U.S. will oppose efforts of others to interfere with the PRC.		
December 12	Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Alexander M. Haig - Huang Hoa, in New York City	Chinese agree to immediate Indo-Pakistani cesselire, troop pullback, and Security Council meeting. No recognition should be given to Bangladesh.		

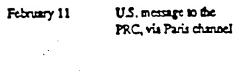






Date	Senior Officials	U.SSoviet relations. South Asia. Indochina. Haig offers unilateral U.S. support for the PRC; tables draf communique language on Taiwan issue. Haig: In view of opposition from the "left" and "right" in the U.S. to Nixon's China policy, "it is crucial that there be no public embarrassment to the President as a result of his visit to Beijing."		
1972 January 3-4	Zhou - Haig (midnight)			
January 6	PRC Acting Foreign Minister Ji Pengfei - Haig (11 a.m.)	South Asia. Vietnam, Taiwan, Communique.		
Јапиагу 7	Zhou - Haig (11:45 p.m.)	Sino-Soviet relations, Indochina, South Asia. President's trip. Taiwan,		
January 26	Kissinger message to Zhou on Vietnam, via Paris (Walters) channel	Demils peace plan for ending the Vietnam war.		
January 30	PRC reply to Kissinger message of 1/26, via Paris channel	Expresses support for North Vietnam and rejects efforts to "exert pressure on the Vietnamese side on behalf of the United States."		
January 31	U.S. reply to PRC message of 1/30, via Paris channel	Affirms there is no "reciprocal obligation" between China and the U.S. on Indochina, only a unilateral U.S. "commitment" to keep the PRC informed of its plans for ending the Vietnam war.		
February 6	U.S. message to the PRC, via Paris channel	Offers a secret meeting with Le Duc Tho, rumored to be visiting Beijing just before the Nixon visit, to discuss the Indochina simution "with generosity and justice." Statement on the President's approach to his opening banquet toust in Beijing: the need for a new beginning: no reference to "current disputes"; no claim of similarity of views where they do not exist.		
February 9	PRC message to U.S.,			

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via Paris channel

Notification of USG amountement on 2/14/72 of easing of trade restrictions so PRC and USSR are in "comparable position." President will pursue policy regarding Indian Subcontinent in parallel with the PRC.







U.S. PRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS 1802 1914

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments		
February 11	PRC reply to U.S. message of February 6, via Paris channel	China supports Vietnam, will definitely not meddle in the U.SVietnamese negotiations.		
February 16	U.S. reply to PRC message of February 9, via Paris channel	Coordination of responsibilities for protection of Presidential aircraft on flight to PRC.		
February 16	U.S. reply to PRC message of February 11, via Paris channel	Asserts USG does not intend to "enmesh" PRC in the Vietnam negotiations, but it attempting to bring about must and mustal confidence" through open exchange and meticulous implementation of understandings.		
February 21- 28	President Nixon in the PR			
February 21	Zhou - Kissinger (2:30- 2:40 p.m.)	Chairman Mao wants to meet President Nixon "soon." Inclusion of Lord, exclusion of SecState from the meeting. Tone of banquet toasts.		
February 21	Mao - Nixon (2:50-3:55 p.m.)	Symbolic exchange.		
ebruary 21	Zhou - Nixon (4:15- 5:30 p.m.)	Structuring the official discussions. RN describes his management of the foreign affairs bureaucracy. Zhou: Chairman Mao is suffering from bronchitis.		
ebruary 21	Zhoa • Nizon (5:50- 6:55 p.m.)	Opening plenary.		
sbrusry 22	Qiao Guanhua - Kissinger (10:05-11:55 a.m.)			
brusry 22	Zhon - Nixon (2:10- 6:00 p.m.)	Taiwan, Japan, Soviet Union, Indochina.		
bruary 23	Qiso - Kininger (9:35 a.m12:34 p.m.)	HAK gives briefing on Soviet military deployments against PRCUS. Soviet negotiations. Communique drafting schedule.		
bnary 23	Zhou - Nixon (2:00- 6:00 p.m.)	South Asia. Domestic politics, Japan. Soviet Union.		



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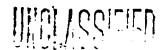
Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	
February 24	Qi20 - Kissinger (9:59 a.m12:42 p.m.)	Discussion of differences on the Taiwan paragraph; mention of possibility of no communique; Qiao says if no agreement on Taiwan wording, then PRC will not include statement on exchanges and trade.	
February 24	Qiao - Kissinger (3:30- 3:45 p.m.)	HAK presents redraft of Taiwan paragraph.	
February 24	Zhou - Nixon (5:15- 8:05 p.m.)	Taiwan, Indochina, Japan,	
February 25	Qiao - Kissinger (9:30- 10:58 a.m.)	Communique drafting: U.S. link U.S. troop withdrawal from Taiwan to peaceful settlement. Second Mao - Nixon meeting cancelled.	b1, a
February 25	Qiao - Kissinger (12:50-1:15 p.m.)		۵5
February 25	Qiao - Kissinger (2:35- 2:45 p.m.)	PRC counterproposal on Taiwan.	
February 25	Qiao - Kissinger (3:35- 4:00 p.m.)	Chinese accept linkage between ultimate goal of sotal U.S. force withdrawal from Taiwan and U.S. interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question.	
February 25	Zhou - Kissinger (4:50- 5:25 p.m.)	Discussion of linkage between progressive U.S. troop withdrawals from Taiwan and reduction of tensions in "the area."	٠.
February 25	Zhou - Nixon (5:45- 6:45 p.m.)	Sino-Soviet relations. Middle East, U.S. prisoners in China.	
February 25- 16	Qiao - Kissinger (10:30 p.m1:40 a.m.)	Chinese accept U.S. language on Taiwan. Wording worked out on trade and exchanges, maintaining official contact.	
February 26	Zhou - Nixon (9:20- 10:05 a.m.)	Plenary session before departing from Beijing.	
February 26- 17	Quo - Kissinger, in Fianguhou (10:20 p.m 1:40 a.m.)	HAK reclames on several issues in the joint communique: requests changes in Taiwan paragraph (from "all Chinese" to "the Chinese").	Blas

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facing prospect of collapse of the communique segociation, HAK withdraws request for the Taiwan paragraph change.

U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS, 1967-1984

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments			
February 27	Qiao - Kissinger, in Shanghai (11:30 a.m- 1:55 p.m.)	Final touches on the communique; briefing the press channels of communication.			
February 27- 28	Qiao - Kissinger, in Shanghai (11:05 p.m 12:30 a.m.)	Military briefing; Vietnam negotiations.			
February 28	Zhou - Nixon, in Shanghai (8:30-9:30 a.m.)	End-of-visit review of understandings on international issues and Taiwan.			
February 28	U.SPRC "Joint Commu	inique" ksued in Shanghai			
March 5	Huang Zhen - Walters, in Paris	Forty-fifth, and last Walters - HZ meeting in the secret Paris channel. Informal discussion of Sino-U.S., U.S Soviet relations.			
March 14	Nixon letters to Chairman Mao and Zhou, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	Thanks for "gracious consideration" accorded Presidential party in PRC. Desire for continuation of candid discussions in meeting "the realities [which] will continue to shape our [mutual] future."			
March 14	Kissinger - Huang Hua, in New York City	HAK reveals Soviet concerns about U.SPRC smilitary intelligence sharing; discusses U.SSoviet bilateral agreements. HH process U.S. bombings in Vieniam.			
March 24	Haig - Huang Hua, In New York City	FIR reads protest on U.S. ship and sircraft intrusions into PRC territorial spaces			
April 12	Kissinger - Huang Hua, in New York City	Discussion of state of Vietnam negotiations and military actions			
	. •	state of U.SSoviet negociations, says one U.S. is prepared to sign any agreement with the PRC it signs with the USSR.			
April 18	Kissinger - Hunng Hun, In New York City	HAK informs HH: Indians, as a "bridge" for the Soviets, are proposing they sign friendship treaties with Japan and Indonesia; RN has directed him to make a secret trip to Moscow "in light of the complicated international situation." Attangements made for HAK's June trip to China.			





Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
April 26	Haig - Huang Hua, in New York City	Haig informs HH of state of U.SSoviet negotiations; raises threat of heightened U.S. military pressure in Vietnam in response to North's escalation of fighting "at whatever risk to other U.S. policies"; asks HH if he could come secretly to Washington if emergency situation arose.
May 8	Nixon letter to Zhou, delivered via Huang Hua, in New York City	RN tells Zhou his resort to military pressure on North Vietman is designed to bring the war to a close; at all U.S. prisoners returned and an internationally supervised ceasefure reached in Indochina, all U.S. forces will withdraw in four months; Hanoi should not be able to jeopardize progress made in Sino-U.S. relations. HH rejects Haig suggestion of 4/26/72 that he secretly travel to Washington.
May 16	Kissinger - Huang Hua, in New York City	HAK informs HH of agreement to be signed at U.SSoviet summit; Soviets propose agreement on non-use of nuclear weapons by U.S. and USSR, but use against third countries; U.S. has rejected the idea and will not sign agreement directed against PRC interests. HH says RN speech of 5/8/72 is aimed at escalating, not ending the Vietnam War, PRC support for Vietnam is "unshakable."
func 11	PRC note to USG, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	Protests U.S. military violations of PRC territorial airspace: If the U.S. side doesn't show restraint in its military operations, "efforts toward the normalization of relations will inevitably be afforced."
June 19-22	Kissinger in Beijing	
(une 19	Zhou - Kissingur (10:25-11:20 p.m.)	Indochina, Japan.
fune 20 .	Zhou - Kissingur (2-05- 6-05 p.m.)	Soviet Union, Indo-Pakistan War, Europe, Indochina.
iene 21	Ye lisnying - Kissinger (morning)	•
func 21	Zhou - Kissinger (3:25- 6:45 p.m.)	Soviet Unica, Indochina,
Tune 22 .	Zhoa - Kissingar (3:38-	Indian Subcomment, Korea, Germany, Taiwan.



U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-19-1

Date "	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
	Zhou - Kissinger	Normalization.
	Zhou - Kissinger (11:00 p.m12:55 a.m.)	Indian Subcontinent, Sino-Soviet relations, Indochina Domestic U.S. politics.
June 28	Kissinger - Huang Hua, in New York City	HAK delivers RN thank-you note for June trip; says U.S. will treat "sympathetically" any specific proposals Zhou has about accelerating the aormalization processis?
uly 2 6	Kissinger - Huang Hua, in New York City (4:15-7:15 p.m.)	HAK reviews U.SSoviet negotiations: says he has instituted new military procedures to prevent U.S. violations of PRC airspace
·		U.S. will avoid having its freedom of action (in support of China) restricted by any U.SSoviet agreement against use of nuclear weapons.
Lugusi 4	Kissinger - Huang Hua, in New York City	Hill reads note: U.SSoviet nuclear agreement is "impermissible." PRC hopes the U.S. will reconsider its opposition to UNGA debate on Korea. Germany's recognition of the PRC. HAK: Soviet peace moves in the West presage "aggressive intent" in the East, with the period 1974-1976 a time of maximum danger. U.S. needs enough of a relationship with China to convince Moscow there is a U.S. interest in PRC accurity. U.S. will try to deprive U.SSoviet suclear treaty of operational meaning, or turn it against
		Soviets.
ngus 14	PRC message to USG on Sino-Japanese mormalization, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	PRC says it "respects" U.S. relations with Japan.
ngust 14	NSC Staff Member Jonathan Howe - Huang Hua, in New York City (3:30-4:20 p.m.)	HH: PRC doesn't fear Soviet effort to isolate China; Soviet attacks on PRC are designed to create false sense of security in Europe; Japan wants to normalize relations with PRC; in this process China understands importance of U.SJapan tie and "will not embarrass the U.S."



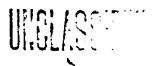
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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
August 21	Kissinger - Huang Hua, in New York City (6:05-6:50 p.m.)	U.S. Soviet nuclear agreement negotiations. Sino- Japanese normalization. Vietnam peace negotiations
August 28	NSC staff member Richard Kennedy - Huang Hua, in New York City	In reaction to PRC protest at U.S. killing of 5 Chinese crewmen in Vietnam conflict, HAK sends "oral message" to Zhou saying he hopes China will view Indochina conflict in "a broader framework" of "modern imperialism" and help speed the end of the conflict [via pressure on Hanoi to negotiate].
September 6	PRC note in response to USG oral message of \$728/72, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	China hopes the U.S. will take the long view and withdraw from Indochina at an early dam. "We have no alternative but to adhere to principles."
September 8	Rissinger - Huang Hua, in New York City (6:15-7:00 p.m.)	HAK reviews U.SSoviet nuclear agreement negotiation in advance of his Moscow trip. The U.S. will not sign an agreement that implies a Soviet-American condominium. SALT; CSCE; MBFR; Vietnam; U ₁ SJapan contacts; and Sino-Japanese normalizations. Chinese wheat purchases from U.S.
September 19	Kissinger - Huang Hua, in New York City (6:17-7:45 p.m.)	HAK reviews his Moscow sip: U.SSoviet nuclear treaty (we will avoid any formulation that implies a U.SSoviet condominium); MBFR, CSCE, SALT strategy; Soviet wartime debt; ExIm Bank credits and MFN; Soviet concerns about China; U.SPRC relations. Vietnam negotiations (a period of intensive discussions is about to begin); the U.S. will wore against a Soviet U.N. proposal on nuclear weapons. HH: PRC note says China will seek delay of U.N. debate on Korea (until after U.S. election); normalization of Sino-Thai relations; grain purchases from the U.S.; acientific exchanges.
eptember 26	PRC note to USG, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	Attack on Soviet proposal for nuclear agreement with the U.S. as "ciaptrap" and "unerly unacceptable."





U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1994

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
October 3	Kissinger - Huang Hua, in New York Ciry (8:30-9:20 p.m.)	Sino-Japanese normalization. HAK reviews U.S Soviet negotiations ("we now find it impossible" to turn down the offer of a nuclear treaty); Vietnam ("the decisive moment" for peace; if it's missed there will be "expanded conflict"); proposes January visit to discuss Soviet issues.
October 12	PRC message to USG, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	PRC agrees to Kissinger 10/3/72 suggestion of a trip, but says it is "so discuss prospects of the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations."
October 16	USG message to the PRC, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	As U.SVietnam agreement is near, USG needs to know PRC aminude on postwar military aid to Vietnam. After agreement reached, USG is prepared to discuss Cambodia with PRC. HAK asks PRC help in convincing North Vietnamese that last-minute adjustments in peace agreement aren't tricks.
October 24	Kissinger - Huang Hua, in New York City	HAK axis directly for Zhou's intervention with the North Vietnamese to convince them that last-minute "adjustments" in the peace agreement needed to gain Saigon's support are not a U.S. "trick." Two substantive issues are (1) nature of the "administrative structure" to oversee the peace agreement in Vietnam, and (2) the withdrawal of some North Vietnamese troops above the DMZ.
October 25	PRC note in response to the HAK/HH session of 10/24, delivered from the PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	The U.S. is capable of handling Saigon's "saborage schemes." If the U.S. cannot complete the peace negotiations there could be "unforseen consequences." "As for the questions of the three countries of Indochina, only by solving them separately can progress be made according to order. We will not elaborate on this point as there is an identity of views here."
October 27	USG note to the PRC, delivered to the PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	The note relicrates U.S. request for Chinese assistance in convincing the North Vietnamese to attend one final negociating session in Paris.

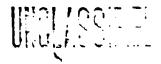






Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
October 31	PRC reply to U.S. communications of 10/24/72 and 10/27/72, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	Attack on the USG for allowing the Saigon government to obstruct the peace agreement and for trying to put pressure on the North Vietnamese.
November 1	USG reply to PRC communication of 10/31/72, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	A defense of the U.S. position in the negotiations and outline of plan for consummating the peace agreement 2 to 3 weeks after the North Vietnmese resume negotiations at Paris. If South Vietnamese authorities will not concur in the agreement, the U.S. will consider a bilateral agreement with the North Vietnamese. The USG is willing to obligate itself to the PRC regarding its limitation on bombing of North Vietnam (as a bona fide of its good intentions).
November 3	Kissinger - Huang Hua, in New York City	HAK reviews in detail the state of U.SNorth Vietnamese negotiations, "so that if there is a strain in our relationship it is not caused by misunderstanding."
November 11	Qiao Guanhua message ao RN, via Huang Hua phone call ao NSC Staff Member Winston Lord	Premier Zhou and Qiao congranulate RN on his reclection.
November 13	Kissinger - Quao Guanhua, in New York Ciry (7:30-10:00 p.m.)	Indochina negotiations. HAK: If North Vietnam is farsighted they will settle; otherwise, U.S. will bomb. Qiao expresses concern about strong U.S. support for Saigon's opposition to Hanoi's troops in South Vietnam. U.SPRC relations. HAK: "We have every intention of accelerating normalization in the new term." Sino-Soviet border negotiations: Qiao reviews their history; says the Soviets, in early November, shifted their position from discussion of territorial disputes to non-use of nuclear and conventional forces. HAK: The U.S. will reach no understandings with Moscow without informing China. Agenda for HAK's proposed Jamusry 1973 trip to China, making a schedule for normalizing relations; how to deal with a "period of maximum danger" from the Soviets after 1974. On postwar evolution of Indochina, Qiao asis; if HAK will meet with Sibanouk. Warm review of Shanghai Communique negotiations. Europe.





U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1984

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
December 7-8	Huang Zhen - Kissinger, in Paris (late aight meeting)	HAK: Negotiations with Hanoi are at "very critical stage"; if Le Duc The holds to his obdurate stance. U.S. will break off negotiations and resort to military action; if U.S. forced to do this it will affect development of U.SPRC relations.
December 16	Huang Hun - Lord, in New York City	Lord briefs HH on North Vietnam's negociating sactics of recent date to counter their "inaccurate accounts" given various governments.
December 18, 22, and 29	U.S. messages to PRC, d livered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	USG informs Chinese of status of the Vietman negotiations.
1973		
January 3	Kissinger - Huang Hua, in New York City	South Asia. HAK: If the renewed Vietnam negotiations in Paris fail, the U.S. will scrap the October deal and seek a new basis of agreement "of a more bilateral nature"; a breakdown will weaken U.S. ability to respond to the Soviet strategic rocket buildup (which will further expose China, as well as the U.S., to Soviet pressures). HH: "Serious news" is that U.S. should not miss the new opportunity of the reconvened Paris talks to conclude the Vietnam War via "serious reciprocal negotiations." HAK delivers Nixon letter to Zhou reviewing progress in U.SPRC bilateral and international dealings and
		realliming "intention to move energetically" toward normalization in the second term."
January 6	Zhou reply to Nixon letter of 1/2/73, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	Mao "takes satisfaction" in development of U.SPRC bilateral relations since 1973. If Vietnam War continues, progress in U.SPRC relations is bound to be affected. HAK will be welcome to visit China after Vietnam War is over.
January 14	USG message to PRC, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	Informs Chine that U.S. and Victnamese will sign peace agreement in Paris on 1/17/73. RN will suspend all military actions against North Victnam on 1/15/73. HAK will visit Hanoi 2/8-11/73. Proposes combining Hanoi trip with visit to Beijing.



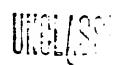






Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
Farmer's 27	USG message to PRC, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	Proposes agenda for Beijing talks: "normalization of relations"; the current world situation; and future policies in South and Southeast Asia in the postwar period.
January 24	PRC message to USG, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	Additional Chinese views on the Paris conference in response to USG notes of 1/15/73 and 2/22/73. PRC opposes discussion of Laos and Cambodia at Paris, stresses the principle of decisions reached via unanimity through consultation.
January 27	USG message to PRC, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	lesponding to Chinese agreement on dates for HAR February visit to Beijing, note says time is propitious to accelerate the movement toward the normalization of relations.
January 29	USG message to PRC, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	U.S. and North Vietnam explore PRC participation is the Paris peace conference. U.S. has agreement of Lo Nol to (temporarily) cease fire in Cambodia if other side does likewise. Requests PRC influence with Cambodian insurgents for "restraint" in offensive actions.
February 1	PRC message to USG, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	PRC gives its ground rules for participation in the Paris peace conference on Vietnam; wants no enduring "organ" of the conference established.
February 2	USG message to PRC, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	Message "primes" the PRC on the claims/assets issue which HAK is prepared to discuss in Beijing in order to "ease the development of trade."
February 5	USG message to PRC, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	USG reply to PRC note of 2/1/73 on functioning of the Paris peace conference on Vietnam. There must be some way to keep the members of the conference informed of the simusion in Indochina after the conference adjourns, and some means must be established to reconvene the conference." RN wants SecState Rogers to meet with PRC Foreign Minister Penglei in Paris after the peace conference.
February 15- 19	Kissinger in Beijing	•







U.S. PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1934

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
February 15	Zhou - Kissinger (5:57- 9:30 p.m.)	Tour of the world—Soviet Union; Europe; South Asia. Reaffirmation of Taiwan understandings. "We are prepared to proceed as rapidly as the PRC toward normalization." Zhou: You want to get at the Soviets by standing on China's shoulders.
February 16	Zhou - Kissinger (2:15-6:00 p.m.)	HAK discusses U.S. military withdrawals from Taiwan; outline of a normalization deal. HAK proposes a U.SPRC liaison office. U.SSoviet negotiations on the treaty preventing nuclear war; Soviet and U.S. foreign-policy strategies. MBFR negotiations in Europe and internal politics. Implementation of the Paris peace agreement on Vietnam. Zhou urges USG to negotiate with Sihanouk.
February 17	Zhou - Kissinger (2:20- 6:25 p.m.)	Soviet nuclear treaty. Liaison offices and communications. Indochina and Paris conference arrangements. U.S. prisoners in China. Soviet security system in Southeast Asia. Indonesia. U.SPRC claims/assets. Congressional visit.
February 17	Zhou - Kissinger (10:22-11:10 p.m.)	Zhou: "Europe wants to push the evil waters of the Soviet Union extraord." It is very important to expose the true features of the Soviet Union as being engaged in false relaxation of tension and engaged in expansion."
February 17- 18	Mao - Kissinger (11:30 p.m1:20 s.m.)	Mac: "Now we call the (U.SPRC) relationship a friendship." We shouldn't use intelligence operations against each other. "We can work together so commonly deal with a bastard." The U.S. should strengthen its ties to Europe and Japan. China's women "create disasters"; we will export them to the U.S. If Russia anacks China, the West will let them get bogged down for a long time (i.e., not help China) and then anack to defeat them.



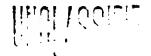






Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
February 18	Zhou - Kissinger (2:43-7:15 p.m.)	Global and European defense strategy. MFBR negotiating strategy. Middle East. Zhou: China must be prepared to resist a Soviet strack for several years, both for its own self-confidence and to hold out long enough to elicit support from the rest of the world. The danger of militarism in Japan; the U.S. should win Japan over. South Asia. Now is a bad time for progress in Cambodia; but we should keep each other informed. Abolition of UNCURK; U.S. troop withdrawals from Korea.
February 19	Zhou • Kissinger (12:35-2:20 a.m.)	Visit communique and press policy. MIAs. Paris peace conference on Vietnam.
February 21	USG message to PRC, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	Information on functioning of the Paris peace conference. The U.S. delegation has been instructed avoid actions which would put the PRC in an isolated position. The SecState has been instructed to discuss private claims/assets with the Foreign Minister "in a global and political framework."
February 23	PRC reply to USG message of 2/21/73, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	PRC supports U.S./DRV co-chairmanship of Paris peace conference; opposes rotating chairmanship, or U.N. SecGen as chairman; opposes linking the conference to the U.N. in any way, or so the establishment of any "permanent organ."
February 23	USG message to PRC, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	Proposes David Bruce as head of the new U.S. Liaise Office in Beijing. Information on Soviet views regarding Paris peace conference on Vietnam.
March 7	USG message to PRC, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	Informs Zhou that John Downey's mother is in "critical condition."
March 9	PRC message to USG, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	Welcomes selection of Bruce at USLO chief, Inform of release of John Downey and U.S. pilots Flynn and Smith.
March 12	USG message to PRC, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	Informs of report that PRC will appoint Zhang Wen as PRCLO Chief.

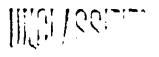




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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
March 15	PRC message to USG, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	Informs USG of selection of Huang Zhen as PRCLO Chief and Han Xu as his deputy.
March 17	Lord - PRC Official at U.N. Mission in New York City	Lord informs on U.SSoviet summit agenda; India- Pakistan. J.S. recognition of Mongolia. Vietnamese violations of Paris peace agreement—an offensive by Hanoi would have the "gravest consequences." Delivers RN letters to Mao and Zhou.
March 17	Nixon letter to Mao	RN: Comments on "joint determination" to normalize relations; common dangers and common views that have drawn the U.S. and PRC together "at a critical juncture in history."
March 17	Nixon letter to Zhou	RN: Normalization of U.SPRC relations remains our "basic policy"; with Vietnam War over, exchanges and trade will accelerate; we have parallel views on important international issues.
Aprīl 4	PRC message to USG, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	
Aprīl 13	USG message to PRC, delivered via PRC U.N. Mission in New York City	Expresses "extreme disappointment" at Zhou's public statement on Cambodia. If North Vietnam continues to escalate military actions, an "extremely grave" situation will develop that is not in the interest of U.SPRC normalization.
April 16	Kissinger/Bruce - Huang Hua, in New York City	(Memcon missing.)
May 18	Zhou - Chief of U.S. Lizison Office David Bruce (6:30-7:50 p.m.)	Zhour Need to speedily implement Shanghai Communique, Would Bruce meet with Sihanouk? Need for successful implementation of Paris accords on Indochina.





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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
Msy 27	Kissinger - Huang Hua, in New York City	Final session in the secret New York channel. HAK outlines approach to having Sihanouk form a coalition government, seeks support from Hanoi and Beijing. HH: The Cambodia question cannot be solved in Paris. HAK lays out cross-recognition and U.N. membership plan for both Korean states, now USO will not object to debate on Korea in UNGA, U.SSoviet treaty on prevention of suclear war. PRC message attacks the draft treaty as great power collusion, having a demoralizing effect on U.S. and European defense efforts.
May 29	Kissinger - Huang Zhen	Initiation of the PRC Liaison Office. HZ confirms Zhou invitation for HAK to visit Beijing in August. HAK: U.S. will not vote on any major U.N. question with the Soviets against the PRC; proposes joint U.SPRC public declaration saying neither country will sign agreements affecting the interests of the other without prior consultation. HAK discusses plan for Cambodian settlement; gives HZ copy of his talk with Pompidou on U.S. policy toward its relations with the Soviets and China.
May 30 -	Nixon - Huang Zhen	RN: As Brezhnev will try to use his forthcoming summit in Washington to affect "third parties," U.S. is prepared to make agreement with PRC "about consultations." Need to work out a "Laos-type" peace agreement for Cambodia. RN expresses interest in visiting PRC again.
June 4	Kissinger - Huang Zhen	Mao and Zhou invite RN to visit PRC again "at appropriate time." HAK invites Zhou to Washington. PRC message on Cambodia: China cannot negotiate with Sihanouk on behalf of USG. HZ repeats HAK's plan for a Cambodian sentement as stated on \$729/73, says the plan will be communicated to Sihanouk. HAK invites HZ to San Clemente after the Brezhnev summit for debriefing.
June 5	USG massign to PRC, delivered via PRCLO	Expresses "surprise and regret" at Zhon's public statement of 6/4/73 on U.S. actions in Cambodia.
June 13	Kissinger - PRC Foreign Minister Ji Pengfei, in Paris	Discussion of U.S. North Vietnamese agreement on Laos, prospects for Cambodia. Soviet reactions to Huang Zhen reception in Washington. Visits to China by RN, to Washington by Zhon.

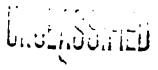




U.S. PRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS, 1967-1924

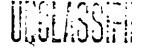
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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
June 14	Kissinger - Huang Zhen	U.SNorth Vietnamese agreement on Laos and Cambodia. RN's second visit to Ching
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		Brezhnev summit arrangements and agreements, HZ delivers PRC message attacking U.S. signing of draft agreement with Soviets on prevention of nuclear war. HAK reiterates interest in formal U.SPRC agreement on consultations.
June 19	Kissinger - Huang Zhen	Meeting during Brezhnev summit, HAK tells HZ he asked Soviet leader to delete portions of his speech implicitly attacking China. HAK delivers RN letter to g Zhou (see below). HZ informs HAK of 6/14/73 Soviet proposal to China for a nonaggression treaty. HAK gives HZ note on U.S. Korea policy:
		cesselire in Cambodia, HAK will meet with Sihanouk, in Beijing in August.
June 19	Nixon letter to Zhou	U.S. will not engage in consultations with USSR without discussing with China. The U.SSoviet (draft) nuclear treaty will facilitate U.S. resistance to Soviet "hegemony."
June 24	Kissinger - Huang Zhen	HAK informs HZ that Brezhnev, during summit meeting, told RN of their proposal to China of a nonaggression treaty.
June 25	Zhou - Bruce	Zhou expresses concern about U.SSoviet agreements, debunks Soviet offer to China of nonaggression treaty; the U.S. is trying to get at the Soviets by "standing on China's shoulders"; it is best to keep one's promise (on normalization); the U.S. should strengthen its ties to Japan in light of Soviet pressures and economic enticements.







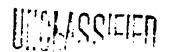
Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
July 2	Kizzinger - Huang Zhen, at the Western White House in San Clemente, California	HZ informs of his instruction to return to Chima; criticizes press leaks about HAK's August visit to Beijing. Zhou visit to Washington, HAK: RN needs visit to U.S. by PRC leader before his second trip to China in 1974, PRC message on Cambodia: press speculation about PRC mediation between Lon Nol and Sihanouk is causing trouble; Sihanouk is angry at HAK's past unwillingness to meet with him. HAK on the Brezhnev summic extensive talks about China at Brezhnev's initiative, who discusses proposed Sino-Soviet nonaggression treaty, Lin Biao affair, proposes U.SSoviet ("changes on PRC nuclear program, inquires of any U.SPRC "military arrangements." Gromyko warns about U.SPRC political cooperation. HAK: Need to coordinate U.SPRC-European action to deter Soviet attack on China: secret U.S. support for Rolls-Royce aircraft engine sale to PRC.
July 6	Nixon - Huang Zhen, in San Clemente, California	RN defends U.SSoviet nuclear war agreement, "totally rejects notion of a superpower condominium." Regarding Cambodia, China holds the key to a solution, "urgent need" for peace to avoid heightening U.SPRC differences.
July 6	Kissinger - Huang Zhen, in San Clemente, California	HZ says Washington and Phnom Penh press leaks about negotiations between Sihanouk and Lon Nol are "extremely disadvantageous" and will "cause trouble."
July 11	PRCLO informs USG of delay in scheduling Kissinger's August trip to China	Chinese assert need to consult Huang Zhen upon his return to Beijing. [Real reason is desire not to appear in the middle of Cambodia negotiations.]
J ਘੇ y 11	Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Brent Scowcroft - PRCLO Deputy Chief Han Xn	Conveys HAK's "surprise" at delay of August trip arrouncement. As HAK is "sole architect" of U.SPRC normalization, if he is embarrassed over the Cambodia issue it could jeopardize the U.SPRC reconciliation. What would HAK he able to bring back from Beijing regarding Cambodia?
July 18	PRC message to USG, delivered via PRCLO	Expresses support for the position of Sihanouk, the National United Front, and the RGNU in their demand for an end to the U.S. bombing; refuses to convey to Sihanouk the "tentative thinking" of the USG regarding a Cambodian seutement spelled out by HAK to HZ on \$729/73.



U.S. PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1947-194:

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
July 19	PRÇ message to USG.	
•	delivered via PRCI.O	HAK welcome to visit Beijing beginning August 16 [first day of the Congressionally mandated bombing halt in Cambodia].
July 24	Scowcroft - Han Xu	Scowcrost conveys oral and written messages to the PRC on behalf of HAK regarding Cambodia: The written message expresses "assonishment" at PRC message of 7/18/73 and its refusal to convey the U.S. peace proposal to Sihanouk, rejects the PRC-supported solution to the conflict as arbitrarily weighted against the U.S. and its Cambodian ally. An oral note delivered by Scowcrost says this is the first time the PRC's word (to deliver USG plan to Sihanouk) has not counted; that the U.S. adheres to the principle of not betraving "these with
		on it, a principle it believes the PRC will welcome in other contexts.
July 25	USG message to PRC.	tied at the A
	delivered via PRCLO	USG rejects Angust 16 date for HAK's arrival in Esperanter or October.
August 17	PRC message to USG.	
	delivered via PROLO	After lengthy delay, PRC proposes September 6-9 dates for HAK's visit.
August 23	USG message to PRC, delivered via PRCLO	Informs PRC that September dates for HAK's visit are not convenient (due to his appointment as Secretary of State), proposes October dates as alternates. An "oral note" says HAK considers U.SPRC relations "a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy." "In view of the great danger which he foresees, it is increasingly important that the U.S. and PRC synchronize their policies." David Bruce will be recalled to assist HAK in reorganizing the State Department.
gust 27	OSC message for PRCLO	Al, as
Çust 29	. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Qiao blandly reviews areas of agreement and difference in the "normal" development of U.SPRC relations, avoids mention of any "immediate problems" in the relationship.
(cmber 22	Henry A. Kissinger sworn in Assistant to the President for	St Correta mad Court & a m







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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
September 22	PRC message to USG. delivered via PRCLO	 Agroes to HAK visit in October as being "relatively convenient."
September 25	USG message to PRC. delivered via PRCLO	USG accepts dates of October 26-29 for HAK's visit, proposes joint announcement on October 3.
September 26	Lin Ping - Bruce	PRC requests withdrawal of U.S. Marine guards assigned to USLO, saying their social functions have "aroused resentment," and Chinese sovereignty cannot tolerate such activities.
September 26	Kissinger - Huang Hua, in New York City	Dissolution of UNCURK and the U.N. Command in Korea. HAK proposes reciprocal U.S. and PRC contacts with the two Korean states; HH is noncommittal; notes Sihanouk's search for international support. HAK says U.S. policy remains as it was expressed in May and June (1973), U.S. doesn't want to see Cambodia part of a big power system, notes Soviet approach to That authorities regarding their Asian Collective Security proposal.
September 29	Kissinger - Huang Zhen	HAK expresses concern about PRC demand to have the Marine guard removed from USLO.
October 3	Kissinger - Qiao - ' Guznhua, New York Ciry	Evolution of the U.SPRC opening. Southwest Asia. Japan. Europe. HAK: "If the Soviets plan some sort of military action against [China], we will demand consultations [with Moscow]. But, of course, we will first talk to you" Koreat HAK: "If you give aid to Hanoi they will give it to the Cambodians." Qiao: "Your interpretation is not correct on that point." Middle East. Taiwan. Qiao: "We wish normalization could be accomplished faster."
October 6	Kissinger - Huang Zhen	HAX briefs HZ on U.S. strategy for the Middle East.
October 11	Kissinger - Huang Zhen	HAK gives a welcome luncheon for HZ and the PRCLO staff at State Department.
October 14	Scowcroft - Husing Zhen	Scowcrost briefs HZ on the Middle East simution, especially a massive Soviet supply effort to Egypt.
October 15	Kissinger - Huang Zhen	Zhou asks the U.S. to use its influence with Lon Not to get Sihanouk's mother evacuated from Cambodia. Middle East.



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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
October 16	Kissinger - Hunng Zhen	HAK details arrangements for the evacuation of Sihanouk's mother from Pnom Penh. HZ says Sihanouk will not use her for "political struggle."
October 19	Kissinger - Huang Zhen	HAK informs HZ of his imminent trip to Moscow because of Soviet concerns about the course of the Middle East conflict, drops Japan stop from his anticipated trip to China later in the month, or in November if negotiations regarding the Middle East drag on.
October 23	PRC message to USG, delivered via PRCLO	PRC proposes rescheduling of HAK visit in late November.
October 25	Kissinger - Huang Zhen	HAK reviews recent Middle East developments and the U.S. strategic alert in response to Soviet threat to intervene militarily. He points out how be invoked Article II of the U.SSoviet Treaty on Prevention of Nuclear War to constrain Moscow's actions. HZ criticizes U.S. and Soviet actions as taken without consulting others and thus "intolerable." HAK proposes he go to China directly from the Middle East.
October 27	PRC message to USG, delivered via PRCLO	PRC agrees to HAK visit beginning 11/11/73, entry China via Pakistan.
October 31	Lin Ping - Bruce	PRC asks USLO to cancel Marine Guard birthday party.
November 11- 14	Kissinger in Beijing	bi,6
November 11	Zhou - Kissinger (3:15- 7:00 p.m.)	
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November 12

Zhou - Kissinger (3:00-5:30 p.m.)





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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
November 12	Mao - Kissinger (5:40- 1:25 p.m.)	Mac: Soviet ambitions exceed their strength. While they might like to attack China they lack the capacity. The U.S. has greater international initiative now that the Indochina conflict is over. What is Watergate all about; and will the Democrats promote an isolationist policy? Regarding Taiwan, if the U.S. breaks relations, then U.SPRC diplomatic relations can be established. We don't need Taiwan for 100 years, but I don't believe the island can be regained by peaceful means. Middle East, Japan, Europe.
November 13	Zhou - Kissinger (4:30-7:15 p.m.)	Zhou: The Chinese draft of the visit communique has one sentence helpful to advancing U.SPRC normalization. "Oklahoma City." U.SSoviet nuclear treaty. Chile. Che Guevara. U.S. correspondents in Beijing and missing in Cambodia. MFN for China. MIAs in China. Elements of a solution to claims/assets.
November 13- 14	Zhou - Kissinger (10:00 p.m12:30 a.m.)	Zhou on the USLO Marine Guards: no uniforms or weapons in public. Zhou assures HAK Hanoi has no interest in launching a major offensive "now"; we think it would be good if there were a political settlement in Vietnam; Cambodia should be an area of "peace and neutrality"; the Soviets and Indians are trying to move into Southeast Asia.
November 14	Zhou - Kissinger (1:00- 2:20 a.m.)	Communique drafting.
November 14	Zhou - Kissinger (7:35- 8:25 a.m.)	Japan, Pakistan,
November 16	PRC note to USG. delivered via PRCLO	





Date	Senior Officials	
November 26		Summary/Comments
	Scowcroli - Han Xu	Scowcrost delivers note detailing indications of a snajor North Vietnamese military buildup and preparations for offensive action in South Vietnam, which it regards with "utmost seriousness." It "cannot stand idly by" if North Vietnam continues these activities, and U.S. attention will again be diversed to Vietnam, "which could only be of value to begemonial powers."
December 4	Scowcroft - Han Xe	Direct White House-PRCLO communications, U.S. Indian Ocean and Taiwan Strait military ("ployments. Chile.
December 7	Kissinger - Han Xu	HAK briefs on his forthcoming trip to the Middle
1974		
January 23	Kissinger - Han Xu	HAK disassociates the USG from South Vietnamese representations to the SEATO countries and the U.N. regarding PRC military actions in the Paracel Islands: inquires about a U.S. citizen captured during the Paracel operation; says Egypt is very distantished with its relations with the USSR, seeks PRC help in building a MIG-21 factory.
January 25	PRC verbal message to USG, delivered via PRCLO	PRC message affirms a U.S. citizen was captured along with troops of the "Saigon authority" in its military operation in the Xi Sha (Paracel) Islands; he will be repairated.
February 16	PRC note to USG, delivered via PRCLO	Protests a demonstration by South Vietnamese students in front of PRCLO as organized with USG "connivance"; says it is detrimental to U.SPRC relations. (HAK decides not to respond to the written protest.)
March 20	Kissinger - Han XII	HAK notes infrequent contact with PRCLO officials, asks if Huang Zhen will ever return to Washington; briefs on his forthcoming trip to Moscow; expresses futent to "proceed along the implications of the last communique we signed" If he makes his annual trip to China; says F-4s will be withdrawn from Taiwan, with some technical delays, by late June; USG proceeding on Korean policy as discussed last year, India wants better relations with the U.S. to lower its dependence on the Sovieta.

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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
March 25	PRC message to USG, delivered via PRCLO	Requests electrance for several PRC aircraft carrying special delegation on flights to the U.N. for UNGA special session.
March 29	USG message to PRC, delivered via PRCLO	USG approves special PRC flights, but notes risk of legal attachment of the aircraft because of unresolve private claims/assets issue.
March 30	PRC massage to USG, delivered via PRCLO	Rejects USG raising of claims/assets issue as "blackmail" undertaken "without any reason whatsoever." If the aircraft are attached the PRC will assume USG planning and direction, with an "extremely unfavorable effect" on U.SPRC relation The aircraft have already departed China.
March 30	Scowcroft - PRCLO official	USG oral response to PRC message of same day note that the U.S. attaches "utmost significance" to relations with China, denies "blackmail" intent, says the matter legally is not under the full control of the U.S. government.
April 2	Qiao Guanhiia - Bruce	At predeparture dinner for Qiao, Bruce probes about state of U.SPRC relations. Qiao cites "minor problems": new U.S. ambassador in Taipei; new RO: consulates; says the U.S. should "not go too far," although Taiwan is not as important as international issues.
Aprīl 14	Kissinger - Deng Xizoping/Qiao Guanhua, in New York City (8:05-11:00 p.m.)	Middle East. Deng says there has been no change in the U.SPRC relationship (despite tensions), as it is personally supported by Mao; China is not happy with Watergate. HAK: My thinking is inconclusive on how to implement the 11/73 communique; what are PRC suggestions? Qiao: Normalization can only be on the Japan model. Deng: We hope to normalize relatively quickly, but we are not in a hurry. Deng downplays China's "anti-Confucius" campaign. Europe. South Asia. Soviet Union. Korea.
April 26	PRC message to the USG	Requests withdrawal of the USLO Marine guard, as they are still acting as a "recognizable military unit." (The USG accedes to the request on \$/17/74.)

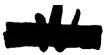






U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1984

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
June 9	PRC Foreign Ministry middle-level official to USLO officer, at a diplomatic reception in Beijing	PRC official expresses concern about HAK's apparent preoccupation with Soviet, Middle Eastern and other international issues to the exclusion of U.SPRC relations; does he plan a trip to Beijing in the fall?
Jane 13	Lord - Han Xu	
June 14	PRC message to USG.	Withdraws 11/12,13/73 offer of a package settlement of the private claims/assets issue.
June 24	delivered via PRCLO Kissinger - Humng Zhen	HAK briefs HZ on his forthcoming trip to Moscow, SALT and ABM issues. HZ says Sino-Sovies border
		negotiator llichiev is renuming to Beijing at his own initiative for you to see on the eve of Nixon's visit to Moscow; China has delayed Senator Mansfield's second trip to Beijing in order to avoid speculation about China's involvement in Cambodi peace negotiations debunks [Press speculation about U.S. loss of interest in
		China.
July 6	Kissinger letter to Zhou, delivered via PRCLO	HAK says be understands Zhou is in the bospital, wishes him a quick return to full health, says he will provide a briefing on the results of the Moscow summit.
July 15	Kissinger - Huang Zhen	HAK briefs on the results of the U.S. Soviet summ meeting: the Soviets tried to involve the U.S. in a number of agreements that had an escape clause regarding China; these proposals were refused; give information on the U.S. Soviet strategic balance
		showing the American edge. HZ gives thanks from Zhou for HAK's letter of 7/6/H; says he has receis no word from Beijing on the



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1974	•	
Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
August 5	Kissinger - Huang Zhen	At HZ's dinner in honor of HAK and his new wife, HAK refers to the domestic political namoil of Watergate, says the U.S. will emerge stronger from the ordeal and that the policy of friendship for China has bipartisan support.
August 9	Richard Nixon resigns fro	m the Presidency
August 9	Kissinger - Huang Zhen (4:50-5:20 p.m.)	HAK: All previous discussions, understandings, and commitments by President Nixon are reconfirmed. HZ: China understands the present difficulties facing the USG; will not forget Nixon's contributions to U.SPRC relations; appreciates intent of the new administration to carry out the SC; and is very pleased HAK will remain as SecState.
August 9	President Gerald R. Ford - Huang Zhen (5:25-5:40 p.m.)	Ford: I support the Nixon-Kissinger development of U.SPRC relations as it is in the cause of peace; we will strengthen the relationship and "not let our relations with anyone else disturb or destroy our new relationship." HZ: We will not forget RN's econtributions in visiting China and issuing the SC; we will appreciate your carrying out the SC.
August 9	Ford letter to Mao, handed to Huang Zhen	Reconfirms continuity of U.S. foreign and China policies: a strong U.S. role in preserving world stability. U.SPRC relations are "cardinal element" of our policy. HAK will remain as SecState and he will keep your government informed of all issues affecting Chinese interests. Our policy regarding Taiwan remains unchanged; no policy has higher priority than "accelerating" the normalization process. HAK should visit China before the end of the year "to chart in specific terms the future course of our bilateral relations." (In receiving the same letter in Beijing, Qiao Guanhua tells Bruce that the PRC appreciates Ford's support of the SC and his intention to speed up the further development of U.SPRC relations.)
August 9	Kissinger letter to Zhou, handed to Huang Zhen	HAK says the U.S. will emerge from its curent situation with more consensus to play a coherent and forceful world role, that the U.S. remains committed to normalization, and that he personally has no higher



objective.



U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1964

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	
August 10	Nixon letter to Zhou	RN says he looks back with pride on his China policy: he is confident Ford will build on the established foundations with bipartisan support.	
August 15	Deputy Assistant Socretary of State Arthur Hummel - Huang Zhen	HAK proposes either a symbolic visit to China in September, or a more substantive trip in November after an October trip to Moscow. Ford will meet with Soviet leaders before year's end "on neutral territory." [The meeting is eventually held in Vladivostok!] HAK doesn't want so much high-level contact with the Russians without a trip to China, but the later trip would enable him to say something more definitive about Taiwan and normalization. What are Chinese preferences?	
ugust 19	Kissinger - Huang Zhen (10:30 a.m.)	HZ delivers replies to the Ford letter to Mao of \$19/1 and the Nixon letter to Zhou of \$10/74. The former from Zhou, is aloof in tone, says China is glad Ford will adhere to the principles of the SC released joint with Nixon, as will the PRC; the Zhou reply to Nixo warmly recalls "happy memories" of his 1971 visit to China, of the "beneficial talks," and assures him his efforts to normalize U.SPRC relations "will not be forgotten."	
igusi 23	Hummel - Huang Zhen	PRC reply to HAK's trip proposal of \$/15/74 is noncommittal; the USG should schedule HAK's trip to China "in accordance with its own requirements."	
gost 24	Hummel - PRCLO officials	RAK now cannot come in September, will shortly propose trip dates before the end of the year.	
Xember \$	Deng Xisoping/Qiso Guznhuz - Congressional delegation led by Senator Fulbright	a:	



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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
September 13	Hummel - PRCLO officials	HAK proposes visit to China in late November, after accompanying President Ford to Vladivostok summit (first mention of this site), South Korea, and Japan; these are his only free dates in 1974; if they are inconvenient to the PRC, his visit will have to be put off until 1975. (PRCLO officials convey acceptance of the November dates on 9/24/74.)
October 2	Kissinger - Qiao Guanhua, in New York Ciry (8:15-11:35 p.m.)	HAK says Qiao's U.N. speech had many "cannons," equated the U.S. and Soviet Union. Qiao says he emphasized U.S. and Soviet differences. Cyprus coup. HAK asks for PRC views on U.S. recognition of Mongolia or his visiting Ulan Bator; Qiao wallles: HAK then says he'll just try to establish diplomatic relations. The Balkans. South Asia. Qiao says the Soviets are better than the U.S. in using covert means to play on contradictions between and within countries. CSCE. Qiao and HAK have long dialogue on whether the local point of Soviet pressure is in the East or West. HAK notes lack of PRC reply to the U.S. proposal of 6/13/74 regarding Korea; says the North Koreans keep trying to contact him through third countries; Qiao says China "keeps up good relations" with North Korea and "we have to respect their views." HAK says the U.S. holds to the objective of completing the normalization process late in 1975 or early in 1976, but the U.S. will have to do it "so that our public opinion does not have bad feeling" about China:

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FAK sats for postponement of U.N. depate on Cambodia, inquires about PRC view of a U.S./PRC/USSR/Japun/Cambodia conference to settle the issue. Qiao says China can't control the U.N. debate, and the U.S. should not block admission of the GRUNK into the U.N. as the Lon Nol government will soon fall.





U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS, 1967-1984

	Summary/Comments	Senior Officials	Date
J		NSC staff member	October 25
a		Richard Solomon - Ji	
A		Chaozhu, at PRCLO	
		residence	
		Chaozhu, at PRCLO	

November 11

Kissinger - Huang Zhen (3:14-4:00 p.m.)

HAK says he appreciates China extending his November visit one day for "sightseeing" (designed, unsuccessfully, to elicit an invitation to visit Mao in the provinces, where he has been receiving foreign visitors) and asks to meet with the bospitalized Zhou: expresses concern about Nancy Tang's inquiry to USLO Chief Bush whether HAK's strategy for "gaining time" in building the relationship has become an end in itself; regarding normalization, basic U.S. strategy is unchanged, we are prepared to discuss concrete steps and a timetable "within the term of this Administration," but if a deadline is established, concrete discussion of U.S. problems will have to take place; regarding HAK's recent trip to Moscow, the Soviets have moved close to the U.S. position on SALT, and it is 50/50 that there will be an agreement in principle at the Vladivostok summit Brezhnev also proposed a U.S.-Soviet treaty in which each would · assist the other if anacked by a third nuclear power. The Indian Subcontinent, HZ lands HAK's trip to Rumania and Vunneland

		Kilmania and Yugoslavia
November 25- 28	Kissinger in the PRC	
November 25	Deng • Kissinger (7:35- 7:50 p.m.)	Introductory bipliery regarding President Ford's trip to Vladivostok. Deng rejects view that U.SPRC relations are "chilling a bit"; stresses Soviet threat to both countries.
November 26	Deng - Kissinger (10:20-11:02 a.m.)	AS.
		in the second se

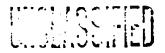
November 26

Dong - Kissinger (11:15 a.m.-12:20 p.m.) HAX discusses background of normalization, U.S.-Soviet SALT propriations, Middle East, India,
Cambodia.





Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
November 26	Dang - Kissinger (3:45- 5:00 p.m.)	HAK discusses details of U.S. approach to aormalization
	•	Deng invites SeeDef James Schlesinger to visit the PRC.
November 27	Deng - Kissinger (9:45- 11:32 a.m.)	HAK offers a presentation on location of Soviet forces; Dong accepts. HAK describes Soviet proposal at Vindivostok for a U.SSoviet treaty in which each would defend the other in the case of attack by a third nuclear power. Deng debunks the offer, describes Moscow's proposal to Beijing of a nonaggression treaty, and baits HAK on detente policy and U.S. military and alliance vulnerabilities.
November 27	Deng - Kissinger (11:40 a.m12:20 p.m.)	Dang reviews Sino-Soviet relations.
November 27	Deng - Kissinger (3:36- 5:45 p.m.)	Europe, Japan. South Asia. Cambodia. Oil and OPEC. Deng expounds 3 principles for normalization: no form of 2 or 1-1/2 Chinas. 1 Chinas. 1 Taiwan; must be the Japan model; after the U.S. ends the U.SROC Defense Trenty the Issue must be left for the Chinese to solve themselves; any form of foreign reviewing or guaranteeing of the future of Taiwan is unacceptable; the problem should be solved "at one gulp"; the two sides cannot resolve the issue on HAK'S present visit.
November 28	Dong - Kissinger (4:00- 6:15 p.m.)	Middle East. MIAs. Indochine. Private claims/assets.



U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1944

Date. Senior Officials Summary/Comments 61, 05, 93

November 28 Qiao - Kitsinger (9:45-Communique drafting. Qiao tries to make it appear 11:15 p.m.) that Ford asked to visit China. December 10 Qiao - Serator Mike At a small dinner, Qiao expresses doubt that HAK Mansfield briefed Chinese leaders fully on the results of the U.S.-Soviet Vladivostok summit when he was in Beijing in November. December 24 Assistant Secretary of On behalf of HAK, Habib complains about PRC State Philip Habib officials briefing the U.S. press in Beijing on Han Xu unhappiness with the relationship and raising questions about the value of Ford's forthcoming trip to China if normalization cannot be completed, and about Qiao's remark to Mansfield expressing doubt that HAK had been fully forthcoming in briefing PRC leaders on results of the Viadivostok summit meeting. HAK invites Qiao to visit the U.S. to discuss preparations for the Ford visit. January 30 Habib - Han Xu Han urgently-protests violations of PRC airspace (related to joint U.S.-ROC naval maneuvers on 12/31/74 and 1/28/75); requests "serious attention to such incidents." February & Kissinger - Han Xu Regarding Cambodia, U.S. is prepared to accept a (10:30-10:45 a.m.) coalition government beaded by Sihanoult USLO



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officials are prepared to meet the Prince to explain U.S. policy. Han says the U.S. should not interfere in

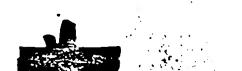
the conflict. Situation and the GRUNK are determined to struggle on and will not negotiate:

China supports their position.



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1975	•	
Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
February 8	Habib - Han Xu	
	•	
•		U.S. and to Pakistan will be increasing.
February 21	Kissinger - Huang Zhen (6:45-7:05 p.m.)	Middle East. HAK says Soviets inquired about President's China trip agenda. Arms aid to Pakistan. HZ transmits letters of thanks from Qiao Gunnhus to HAK, Zhou Enlai to Ford. Zhou: "We hope that relations between China and the U.S. will improve continuously on the baisis of earnest implementation of the principles of the Shanghai Communique."
March 19	Habīb - Han Xu	USG protests a song, "People of Taiwan, Our Brothers," to be included in the repenoire of a cultural exchange group scheduled to tour the U.S. in April. Han says Taiwan is an internal matter and the group should be able to sing the song [which calls for the "liberation" of Taiwan].
March 20	Habib - Han Xu	Habib reiterates USG opposition to the song, "People of Taiwan, Our Brothers," says it is desirable to keep political issues out of cultural exchanges, requests PRC reconsideration of the issue by 3/23/75, or the USG will have to posspone the singing group's tour. Han replies the song is a matter of principle; USG objections raise doubts about its commitment so the SC.
March 23	Habib • Han Xu	Han protests Habib's demarche of 3/20/75; says the USG position is an "ultimatum" and is pushing the PRC to a "point of no return"; this is a matter of principle and the PRC never yields to foreign pressure on principled issues. If the USG holds to its position, which violates the spirit of the SC, the PRC will have to agree to the postponement, but it hopes the USG will reconsider. Habib says unless the PRC reconsiders its position, the USG will sak for the postponement and tell the press that it is due to the "high political consent" of the singing group's repersoire.





U.S. PRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS, 1967-194

Date -	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
March 25	Habib - Han Xu	Habib reiterates USG objection to the tour group's song about "liberating" Taiwan; says it would create controversy harmful to the interests of the U.S. and PRC. If the PRC does not reconsider its position, and so inform the USG by midday 3/26/75, the USG will ask for postponement of the tour. [The Chinese never respond to this final appeal and the group's tour is postponed indefinitely.]
May 9	Kissinger - Huang Zhen	HAK criticizes a People's Daily editorial characterizing the U.S. as "strategically passive." Regarding Indochina: we will cooperate in preventing "regional begemonies" (i.e., newly victorious Vietnam), but we won't do other people's work for them. Any military attack on South Korea will involve the certainty of an American response. A summit meeting with the Soviet Union is expected in the early fall, Inconclusive sparring regarding the President's China trip agenda. HAK says he wants to negotiate a communique "substantially in advance" of the visit; he invites Qiao Guanhua to the U.S. to negotiate the document. HZ lectures HAK on the need to "learn correct lessons" from the Vietnam experience; twits him on Schlesinger statements critical of detente.
Мау 12	Deputy Secretary of State Robert Ingersoil - Huang Hua	Ingersoll starts to read HZ a public statement on the Mayaguez affair, begins to ask him for PRC assistance in getting the Cambodian authorities to release the U.S. erew, HZ says it is "inconvenient" for the PRC to pass any messages to the Cambodians, says "this is your problem," and terminates the meeting without having listened to the U.S. message.
Tune 2	Deng Xisoping interview with American Society of Newspaper Editors delegation	Deng: President Ford will be welcome in China whether or not be has anything substantive to discuss.
ane 26	Zhou - Dr. Li Chien- pien	Li, a U.S. citizen and achooldays acquaintance of Mao, sells USLO officials that he believes China will make a public statement "for domestic consumption". about its peaceful intentions toward Taiwan





1975

September 4

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	
July 7	Kissinger - Huang Zhen (5:35-6:15 p.m.)	HAK reviews developments in Middle East, Soviet Union; probes HZ on PRC views of a "possible" Presidential visit to China in the fall. HZ comments on Deng's statements to the American Society of Newspaper Editors delegation of 6/2/75; says the visit up to Ford to decide; China will bring no difficulties to its guests. HAK rhetorically asks if there can be "intermediate points between a full meeting of the minds and no progress at all" on normalization.	-
August 6	Deng Xinoping - Percy/Javits Congressional delegation	Percy presses Deng on possibilities for a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue.	11,25 93
August 12	Kissinger - Huang Zhen (3:45 p.m.)	HAK debriels HZ on the Helsinki summit, President's subsequent visit to Rumania and Yugoslavia; says he told Brezhnev the U.S. will not participate in an Asian Collective Security system; says he told Miki the U.S. cannot object to an "anti-hegemony" clause in the Sino-Japanese peace treaty. HZ says the Indochina situation "is really very good," but China doesn't comment on or make suggestions about the situation; it does oppose "expansionism in Southeast Asia." HAK raises the "possibility" of a Presidential visit to China in late November or early December, with his advance trip in mid-October, need to agree to a communique during his advance trip; the President is thinking about also visiting Philippines, Indochina and Australia.	

negotiations.

Han presses for a more specific and definite USG proposal on the timing of HAK and Presidential visits to China. Lord briefs on HAK's Middle East

Lord - Han Xu

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U.S. PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1964

•		U.SPRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967.
Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
September 28	Kissinger - Qiao Guanhus, in New York City (8:10-11:55 p.m.)	HAK and Qiao spar at length over the nature of the
October 19-22	Secretary of State Kissin	ger in Beijing
October 19	Deng - Kissinger (7:08- 7:25 p.m.)	Deng, in the presence of the press, needles HAK on his "Long March" to normalize U.S. PRC relations, says he hopes HAK will have his own "October 19th" (the day the Long March ended).
cipber 20	Deng - Kissinger (10:00-11:40 p.m.)	HAK discusses need for progress in bilateral U.S PRC relations during the President's trip to build public support for China and "resistance so begemonial aspirations"; says there should be agreement on outline of a communique during this visit, and tables a draft. Deng deflates HAK's global presentation with questions about U.S. diplomacy and economic dealings with the Soviets, he turns down as "unnecessary" an intelligence briefing offered by



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"unnecessary" an intelligence briefing offered by



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Date	Scalor Officials	Summary/Comments	
October 20	Deng - Kissinger (4:15- 6:35 p.m.)		- B1,
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October 21

Deng - Kissinger (5:07- 6:08 p.m.)

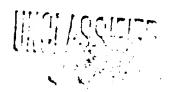
Deng says the previous day's "frank" discussion was beneficial to the further development of possible U.S.-PRC cooperation, Europe's southern flank, Spain, Portugal, Yugoslavia.



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Date	Cantago	
	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
Осюber 21	M30 - Kissinger (6:25- 8:05 p.m.)	Mao is in an aggressive, sarenstic mood: "I am going to heaven soon"; HAK's words that the U.S. and China ask nothing from each other are "sureliable"; the U.S. is trying to "leap at Moscow by way of China's shoulders, but these shoulders are now useless"; the U.S. is trying to get Taiwan from China
	. 93	all or HAK's global manuevering can only delay the morn; U.S. forces in Europe will have a "Dunkirk" when the Soviets attack, but this strategic withdrawal is like China's own defense strategy: "I like people to curse me," then I will pay attention to them; HAK should bring Schlesinger when Ford comes to China "for the Soviets to see"; but the two sides should not discuss military issues until war breaks out.
October 22	Deng/Qiao - Kissinger (3:40-4:45 p.m.)	On the Presidential visit, Deng says the fact of the visit (not substantive issues) is its significance; U.S. proposals for bilateral commercial, ravigation, and air transport agreements are irappropriate while relations are not normalized; the U.S. draft communique indicates the U.S. is not prepared for any significant progress on Taiwan or normalization; the U.S. proposal on a private claims/assets solution is not acceptable; China doesn't need MFN as long as the Soviets don't get it. HAK: If the American people are to develop a stake in the U.SPRC relationship there should be visible signs of progress. Qiao says North Korea links ending the Armistice agreement and U.N. Command to a DPRK-U.S. peace treaty, but [to China] the time is not ripe for solving this issue. South
ctober 23	Qiao - Kissinger (12:35-2:30 a.m.)	Communique discussion: The Chinese, having delayed submission of a draft document for the Ford visit small the last minute of HAK's advance trip, table a hard-line draft that sharpens U.SPRC differences on global affairs, dealings with the Soviets, and Taiwan, HAK says the draft is "completely smacceptable," yet the President cannot come to the PRC without some communique.





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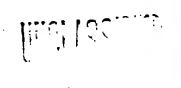
Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
		Qiao says the U.S. draft is unacceptable as it conceals the real views of the two sides; he will not moderate the Chinese draft, and it is of no great matter if there is no communique. HAK says he will try to draft another communique, to be cabled to USLO, and that a good Presidential visit will give the American people more of a stake in the relationship and make them willing to defend China if the Soviets make a move against the PRC.
October 27	Qiao - USLO Chief George Bush	Bush: HAK proposes a joint press statement rather than a communique at the end of the Ford visit, as proposed by Qiao to HAK in the car going to the airport on 10/22/75, in order to moderate expressions of disagreement; if such a statement can be negotiated by 11/1/75, the Ford trip can be announced by 11/3/75; the visit will concentrate on working sessions, will be shortened by one day with no travel outside of Beijing; the President may visit one or two "friendly" Asian countries on his way home. Bush tables a U.S. draft joint press statement.
October 31	Qiao - Bush	Qiao: As the U.S. and China "at present" have certain common points, the PRC will welcome a Ford visit, but the U.S. should have no illusions about differences of viewpoint; the U.S. draft press statement of 10/27/75 is unacceptable as it covers up differences of principle; the Chinese ask that their draft communique of 10/22-23/75 be reconsidered.
November 1	Qiao - Bush	Bush: If the U.S. is to be able to take strong actions on international problems of concern to the two sides, and on normalization, any document issued at the end of the President's trip must strengthen the relationship; after review, the PRC draft communique of 10/22-23/75 is still unacceptable; the U.S. requests PRC views and suggestions regarding a joint press statement. Qiao replies he will "study the matter further."
November 3	replace William Colby as	senior personnel changes: Secretary of Defense onald Rumsfeld; USLO Chief George Bush recalled to head of C.J.A.; Henry Kissinger replaced as National Scowcroft, but retains his position as Secretary of



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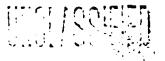
Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	
November 4	Qiao - Bush •	Qiao delivers hard-line reply to Bush presentation of 11/1/75, says it is inconvenient for the advance team to come on 11/6/75; proposes public announcement of the Ford trip two weeks before the date; PRC policy is independence and self-reliance, and it seeks no protection from others; on normalization, the U.S. owes China a debt; any attempt to cover up U.SPRC differences will be harmful and China does not fear press speculation; it might be preferable if no document were issued at the conclusion of Ford's visit.	
November 5	Qiao - Bush	In response to the PRC presentation of 11/4/75, the U.S. agrees that the two sides further exchange views on the press statement/communique issue; the last possible day to announce the Ford visit is 11/13/75; the advance party's arrival date is proposed for 11/19/75. Bush tables a draft announcement of the President's visit (which the Chinese later accept).	
November 8 .	Qiao - Bush	Qiao agrees to announcement of the Presidential visit on 11/13/75 and to arrival of the advance team on 11/19/75.	
December 1	PRC Charge in Tokyo - Kissinger, at the Tokyo Airport	The PRC official tells HAK there is a "line" (of policy concerns) linking Washington, Tokyo, and Beijing, and that HAK has many friends in China.	
December 1-4	President Ford/Secretary	of State Kissinger in the PRC	
December 1	Deng - Ford (4:15-4:30 p.m.)	Deng: "Your visit should reflect the relations between our two commies, and our friendship." Ford suggests discussion of Soviet "hegemony"; Deng notes their mutual concern about this issue.	
December 2	Deng - Ford (10:10 a.m12:30 p.m.)	Deng replays the sharp criticism which he and Qiao leveled at HAR during the fall, but in milder tones, about U.S. international policies, especially those which seem to strengthen the Soviets. He cites Mao that small quarrels can produce great unity, that despite bilateral differences, shared international concerns are most important. Ford twits Deng on China's ineffectual support for the ami-Marxist resistance forces in Angola.	





Date	* Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
December 2	Mao - Ford, Kissinger (4:10-6:00 p.m.)	Mao mocks U.S. inability to counter the Soviets in various parts of the world. "God has sent me an invitation." U.SPRC relations might improve in two or three years.
December 2	Qiao - Kissinger (11:00 p.m12:00 a.m.)	Decision made that no joint press statement or communique will be issued; HAK will brief the "aihilistic" U.S. press. Qiao says will them "our relations are basically good and will be gradually improving." HAK: The U.S. is prepared to buy Chinese petroleum or sell equipment of a special mature.
ecember 3	Deng - Ford (9:25- 11:55 a.m.)	Deng continues his critique of U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union, dealings with the Europeans, South Asia, Indochina, and Angola. Ford parries with question of what China is doing to counter the Soviets; Deng says China prepares its own defenses, fires "empty cannons," and urges others to oppose the Soviets, but has limited influence itself.
December 4	Deng - Ford (10:05- 11:47 a.m.)	Deng, with press present, tells Ford they have "set a new style" by not being compelled to issue a communique.





Date

Senior Officials

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U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS, 1967-1964

Summary/Comments

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1976 January 30	Lord - Han Xu	Lord briefs on HAK's trip to Moscow and Europe; SALT issues; Angola; Europe, NATO; MFBR; Eurocommunism, Han; The situation in Angola only
•		proves our position that appeasement will whet the Soviet appeals for expansionism.
February 21- 29	Former President Richard M. Nixon in the PRC	[The Chinese invite Nixon as an expression of displeasure over Ford/Kissinger unwillingness to complete normalization.]
March 15	Senator Goldwater makes speech on U.S. China policy	Goldwater claims Nixon told him on two occasions he would never recognize the PRC. (The speech is attacked by NCNA on 3/21/76.)
Aprīl 14	Kissinger - Han Xu	After a function in bonor of new USLO Chief Thomas Gates, HAK tells Han that Gates has a lener for the new Prime Minister Hua Guofeng, and he (Gates) hopes to meet with Hua; regarding normalization, not everything has been done as fast as some might have expected, but the SC is being implemented, and we will complete the process.
Артіі 18	Qiao Guanhua - House Armed Services Committee delegation	In response to a question about possible U.SPRC military ecoperation to block Soviet expansionism, Qiao say the two countries have many common points on international affairs, but at present "we will exert our own efforts."
April 19	NCNA cribicism of the "Sonnenfelds Doctrine"	[An implicit amok on HAK's policy for dealing with the Soviet Union as "a further development of the appearement policy the U.S. has followed since the Helsinki Summit."]

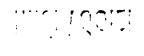


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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
April 27	USLO Chief Thomas Gates - Han Xu	After a PRCLO farewell banquet for the departing Gates, Han says Gates' confirmation hearing testimony characterizing Taiwan as a "country" is not in conformity with the SC; the means which the PRC anight use to resolve the Taiwan issue is an internal affair that brooks no foreign interference.
May 17	Habib - Han Xu	Han procests \$/3/76 and \$/\$/76 surveillance flights by U.S. Seventh Fleet of PRC hydrological ships near the Fiji Islands as "typical great power logic" and "hegemonic acts" incompatible with the spirit of the SC; the U.S. will be responsible for any unfavorable impact on U.SPRC relations.
May 29	Kissinger - Huang Zhen	HZ presses HAK on his statement to a Senator that the U.S. would not normalize after the elections; asks for information on NATO ministerial meeting, Latin American and African policies, the situation in Turkey and Greece.
July 13	Zhang Chunqiao - Senator Hugh Scott	Zhang takes a very hard line on Taiwan, emphasizes the greater "reliability" of warfare as a way of resolving the island's future, reveals the PLA is actively preparing for a forceful "liberation."
August 18	Kissinger - Huang Zhen (5:00 p.m.)	HZ asks for information on HAK's trip to Southwest Asia; ridicules USG concern about Eurocommunical Parties; formally protests Senator Scott's remarks regarding Taiwan and normalization as a "flagrant threat" against the PRC. HAK realfirms willingness to complete normalization after the U.S. elections: "I recognize there is not unlimited time"; warns North Koren regarding axe murders in the DMZ. HZ needles HAK on his sensitivity about upcoming Schlesinger visit to China.
September 9	Mao Zedong dies	
October 6	The "Gang of Four" arrest	ed .
October 8	Li Xiannian - Mansfield	Li takes a relaxed animote regarding Taiwan (in contrast to that of the just-purged Zhang Chunqiao with Senator Scott on 7/13/16).







U.S. FRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-194

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
October 8	Kissinger - Qiao Granhua, in New York City (8:30-11:30 p.m.)	HAK complains about PRC attacks on him and U.S. appeasement of the Soviets. Qiao baits HAK for showing weakness regarding the Soviets at Helsinki and in Angola. HAK warns that lack of political support for China in the U.S. because of the current chilly mood will limit the USG's ability to aid China if the Soviets anack. Qiao pressures HAK on Taiwan acting pro-Taiwan statements by Republican political officials.
December 21	Kissinger - Huang Zhen (4:35-5:40 p.m.)	HZ asserts PRC internal situation "excellent" after smashing of the Gang of Four, assures HAK Mao's foreign policy will be sustained; presses HAK on need for continuity in U.S. policy with the new U.S. administration; asks for word on HAK's meeting with limmy Carter in Georgia, the NATO ministerial meeting, and press rumors that HAK will write his memoirs; seeks reassurance that PRC-related documents of the Nixon-Ford period will not be disclosed.
977 Inuary 8	Kissinger, Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance - Huang Zhen (1:15-2:40 p.m.)	HAK and HZ reiterate their respective positions on acrmalization. HZ complains about Carter statement calling Taiwan "China" as having a "2 Chinas" implication. Vance expresses support for the Shanghai Communique and the principle of "one China," but does not respond to HZ's remarks about the need to oppose the "Polar Bear."





Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	
February 8	President Jimmy Carter - Huang Zhen (10:00 a.m.)	Carter reallisms U.S. commitment to the SC as the "basis" of the U.SPRC relationship. HZ: The relationship will continue to improve so long as the SC is adhered to; any violations will raise adverse results to normalize relations, the U.S. must withdraw its troops from Taiwan, abrogate the defense treaty, and sever diplomatic relations. Carter expresses hopes for a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue	\$1,Q
		"fundamental dispute" between the PRC and the USSR, but says this should not inhibit development of state-to-state relations. Carter says he sent a message to the Vietnamese leaders expressing interest in normalizing U.SSRV relations. HZ: "We think this is good." He assures Carter that PRC internal situation is now "very good and stable"; Mao's policies will be fully implemented by Hua Guoleng.	as
Aprīl II	Secretary of State Cynus Vance - Huang Zhen	CV proposes he visit PRC in August informs of Woodcock appointment as new USLO Chief; briefs on his recent trip to Moscow, SALT, CTB, Indian Ocean issues, Zaire. HZ: The Soviets engineered a mercenary invasion of Zaire; if the U.S. does nothing it will only boost Soviet expansionism and the U.S. will get hurt.	
11y 22	Carter gives Notre Dame commencement address	"It is important that we make progress toward normalizing relations with the People's Republic of China and we hope to find a formula which can bridge some of the difficulties that still separate us."	
ugust 22-25	Secretary of State Vance in		
ល ខ្វារន 2 2	Huang Hua - Vance	CV presents tour d'horizon of U.S. foreign policy.	



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U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1984

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
August 23	Huang Hua - Vance (9:30-11:50 a.m.)	CV briefs on Soviets in Africa. HH says Soviet actions in Africa are not limited and accidential; asks if U.S. will compete with the USSR and maintain the world balance of power. CV on normalization:
	b1i as	
August 24	Huang Hua - Vance (9:30-12:00 a.m.)	
	\$1,23 25	HH on U.SSoviet relations. We trunk the U.S. is atraid of the Soviets the superpower rivalry is
		about to lead to a world war.
August 24	Deng - Vance (3:00- 5:40 p.m.)	Deng.
	61, A3	regarding normalization, UV's presentation is a "retreat "from the position of Ford in 1975:
		CV's "informal"
		USG presence on Taiwan is just a "flagless embossy" or "liaison office."

August 25

Huang Hua - Vance (9:30-10:15 a.m.)

Cultural exchanges. RH debunks the need for a communique.



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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
August 25	Him Guoleng - Vance (4:00-5:15 p.m.)	Hus discusses PRC internal affairs, the Soviet Union; Husng Zhen will be recalled as PRCLO Chief.
August 28	John Wallach article on PRC "flexibility" on Taiwan issue	John P. Wallach, "China Seen Softening on Taiwan," Baltimore News American.
September 6	Deng Xinoping interview with AP editors	Deng: Normalization was "set back" by Vance visit. He lays out PRC position on normalization. [See The New York Times, 9/1/17.]
September 28	Vance - Huang Hua, in New York City	Discussion of international sinuation. CV says Carter still reviewing normalization issues; when review completed, USLO Chief Woodcock will make presentation of USG views. HH: Premier Hux Guoleng hopes President Carter will view U.SPRC relations from long-term strategic and political perspective, not as diplomatic issue; no immediate expression of USG views is necessary; China will not press for a solution.
November 14	Huang Hua - U.S. Lizison Office Chief	LW:

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November 15 Vance - Huang Zhen H
(4:30 p.m.) H
November 17 PRC Foreign Ministry P.

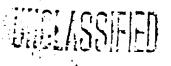
HZ's farewell call CV briefs on Horn of Africa, Middle East, and SALT.

PRC Foreign Ministry official invites Brzezinski to China

Leonard Woodcock

Reinforces prior invitation via Huang Zhen.







U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1964

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	
1978			
January 16	Brzezinski - Ĥan Xu	ZB briefs Han on Carter's trip to India, the Middle East, and Western Europe.	
May 20-23	National Security Advisor	Brzezinski in Beijing	
May 20	Huang Hua - Brzezinski (9:52 a.m1:20 p.m)	HH: The rivalry between the two begemonic superpowers is the major source of world instability; the U.S. is on the defensive and fears the Soviet Union, its responses to Soviet expansionism, as in Angola, are weak; China does not fear encirclement; the U.S. is not qualified to raise the human rights issue regarding Cambodia:	
	•	China will show no flexibility on terms for normalization.	
May 20	Huang Huz - Brzezinski (3:30-6:40 p.m.)	ZB: "I can say on behalf of President Carter that the U.S. has made up its mind to normalize U.SPRC relations."	
May 21	Deng - Brzezinski (4:05-6:30 p.m.)	Deng:	
	25		
	-	we took forward to President Carter's making up his mind to normalize	
√ay 21	Lin Ping - Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke (4:05 p.m.)	Holorooke reviews U.S. policy toward Southeast Asia.	



Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	
May 21	Director MOD Foreign Affairs Bureau Chai Chengwen - Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Morson Abramowitz (4:30-5:40 p.m.)	Chai resists an "exchange" of views on Soviet forces in Asia; rebuts the view that these forces are targeted largely on China.	
May 21	Jimg Nanxiang - NSC Staff Member Benjamin Huberman (4:30-5:40 p.m.)	Discussion of scientific and technological exchanges.	a
May 22	Hus Guofeng - Brzezinski (5:25-7:25 p.m.)		\$1,23,
May 22	Hao Deqing - NSC Staff Member Samuel Huntington	Discussion of PRM-10 and PD-18.	·.
une 2	Vance - Huang Hua (10:55-11:55 a.m.)	CV: Woodcock will soon initiate discussions on neuronalization in Beijing. HH: If you want Deng to visit the U.S., we must work harder to normalize as Deng is getting older, if the U.S. continues to appearse the Soviet Union, it will harm our relationship.	
une 19	Brzezinski - Han Xu (11:30-12:00 a.m.)		\$1,03,



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U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-199

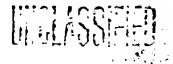
Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
June 30	Brzezinski - Han Xu (10:00-10:30 a.m.)	Discussion of Europe, Middle East, Africa, and Afghanistan
July 5- December 15	U.S. Lizison Office Chief Leonard Woodcock holds nine discussions with Huang Hua, Han Nianlong, and Deng Xizoping leading to completion of the normalization negotiations.	
July 5	Huang Hua - Woodcock	

July 9 Deng - Congressional delegation headed by

Lester Wolff

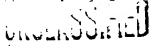
Deng: The U.S. can maintain mollicial contacts with Taiwan after normalization; we will respect realities on Taiwan and be flexible as so means, but the PRC cannot make a commitment to use only peaceful means to liberate Taiwan; If peaceful means are impossible, then armed force will be used.

July 14 Huang Hua -Woodcock (3:30-4:15 p.m.)



Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	
July 25	Lin Ping - USLO Deputy Chief Supleton Roy	USG protests PRC indiscretion to the French on the existence of normalization negotiation.	
July 25	Presidential Science Adviser Frank Press in Beijing		
July 25	Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger in Belling		
August 2	Brzezinski - Han Xu	Discussion of world issue; Han stresses Vietnam as Soviet "Cuba" in Southeast Asia.	
Angust II	Vance - PRC Liaison Office Chief Chai Zemin (luncheon)	Welcome luncheon, SecTreasury Blumenthal participates. Africa. PRC agriculture, Loans and oil exploration.	
August 11	Huang Hua -		81,03
	Woodcock (10:25- 11:30 a.m.)		as

Angust 16	Hofbrooke - Chai Zemin	Chai says of normalization, "the sconer the better" for our "common banies." RH says no U.SVietnam normalization talks are under way, but they will occur in the future.
August 17	Brzezinski • Chal Zemin	First meeting.
August 21	Holbrooke - Han Xu	\$() Q



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U.S. FRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-172

Date	Senior Officials	
		Summary/Comments
September 7	Holbrooke - Han Xu	

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September 11 Hofbrooke - Han Xu

September 15 Huang Hua - Woodcock (10:30-11:30 a.m.)

September 19 Carter - Chai Zemin (11:35 a.m.-12:22 p.m.)







Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	
September 27	Brzezinski - Chai Zemin (12:00-1:00 p.m.)	Discussion of SALT and the Middle East. Chai: The pace of normalization negociations is too slow.	
October 3	Vance - Huang Hua, in New York City (6:55- 11:55 p.m.)	Hil harangues for four bours, creating a tense mood: the U.S. should view normalization of relations with Vietnam in the context of Soviet efforts to establish military bases there and Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia and Laos	b1,a5
November 2	Huang Hua - Woodcock (9:00-10:00 a.m.)		BI,

LW then tables

draft joint normalization statement.

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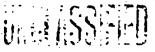
November 15

Hobrooke - Han Xu

November 18

Deng meets with Japanese Komeito Party delegation

Deng: "Sino-American relations can be normalized in two seconds"; expresses desire to visit the U.S.





U.S. FRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS, 1957, 1947

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
November 19	NSC Staff Member Michel Oksenberg - Lian Zhengbao	Lian implies USG asked about possibility of leadership meetings at the end of the year; says they can be arranged.
November 28	Deng gives interview to columnists Evans and Novak published in the Washington Post on this date.	"Taiwan can maintain its own non-communist economic and social system under unification with the maintand"; "normalization [of U.SPRC relations] will do more for U.S. security than any number of SALT treaties with Moscow."
December 4	Acting Foreign Minister Han Nianlong - Woodcock (3:30 p.m.)	

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Date Senior Officials Summary/Comments

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LW Deng wants to meet him at an early mate.

December 6 Vice Premier Geng Biso - Williams Congressional

delegation

Brzezinski - Chai Zemin (3:57-4:47 p.m.) Geng: "We hope we can do something good (for U.S.-PRC relations) in 1979°; Woodcock is doing a good job [in the normalization negotiations].

ZB reviews SALT, Middle East, Iran developments; USG wants to meet normalization target date of 1/1/79 and have Dong or Hos visit the U.S. in January; there could be a SALT agreement and Brezhnev summit in January; and the Soviets would give a visit "worldwide significance." Chai asta if a Dong visit is linked to SALT agreement.



U.E. PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1964

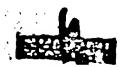
Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
December 12	Deng - Woodcock (10:00-11:25 a.m.)	

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Deng

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personally accepts Carter's invitation to visit the U.S. in 1/79.







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Date	Senior Official	Summary/Comments	
			81, a3.
December 14	Deng - Woodcock (4:00 p.m.)	On instruction from ZB, LW proposes U.S. and PRC announce normalization agreement on 12/15/78 to prevent premature leaks and enable President Carter to personally make the announcement, Deng agrees, proposes 1/29/79 as a good date to begin his visit to U.S. [Note: no agreement yet reached on a joint normalization communique].	
December 14	Deng - Woodcock (9:00 p.m.)	·	\$1,25
December 14	Holbrooke/Oksenberg - Cao Guisheng (10:35- 10:50 p.m.)	Cao inquires about possible Brezhnev visit in January and SALT signing; is told Brezhnev may come in mid-January; Vance is renuming from Middle East and Carter attaches great importance to a state visit by	
December 15	: Zhang Wenjin - Roy (11:00 a.m.)	PRC leader.	61,05



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U.S. PRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS, 180

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
December 15	Deng - Woodcock	
	(4:00-5:00 p.m.)	

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December 15

Brzezinski - Chai Zemin (8:45-9:10 a.m.)

ZB says public discussion of TAS after normalization cannot be avoided; USG will state on an "if acked" basis that TAS will continue after normalization, that the PRC does not endorse the U.S. actions, but both sides have nevertheless agreed to normalize, Deng should be quickly informed of this position to avoid public U.S.-PRC controversy just after normalization is announced

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December 15

U.S. and PRC leaders issue Joint and anilateral statements announcing establishment of diplomatic relations as of UV79

December 18

Brzezinski - Chai Zemin (9:00-9:20 a.m.)

Chair The USG has the responsibility to protect "Chiang clique" property to the U.S. which now belongs to the PRC, ZB: This is a legal, not a political matter and should be raised with the State
Department.







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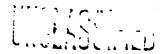
Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
1979		•
January 9	Deng - Senator Sam Num	Deng: While Taiwan will have to fly the PRC flag, it doesn't have to disarm to achieve reunification; China will use force against the island (1) if it indefinitely refuses to enter into negotiations, and (2) if the Soviet Union tries to interfere in Taiwan's affairs. In view of the growing Soviet military presence in Asia, the U.S. should strengthen its tarval presence, and Japan should
		strengthen its self-defense forces. (The New York Times, 1/10/79.)
January 24	Deng interviewed by Time magazine (published 2/5/79)	Deng: "If we really want to be able to place curbs on the polar bear, the only realistic thing for us is so unite [with the U.S. and Japan]"; "we believe the normalization of [U.SPRC] relations will enable us to obtain much scientific and technological know-how"; "the continued sale of [U.S.] arms [Taiwan] is of no benefit to negotiations between us and the Taiwan authorities for peaceful remification because then Chiang Ching-kno will think be has nothing to fear."
January 28- February 5	Vice Premier Deng Xiao	ping in the U.S.
January 28	Brzezinski - Deng	Dinner at Brzezinski's bome.
January 29	Carter - Deng (10:40 a.m12:30 p.m.)	Deng: We are disappointed that the U.S., the main force of opposition to the Soviets, has not done enough against the Soviet danger.
January 29	Vance - Deng (12:45- 2:00 p.m.)	Luncheon.
Јаншагу 29	Carter - Deng (3:45- 4:49 p.m.)	Denge
		North Korea will not attack the South even it all U.S. troops are withdrawn; the North wants to talk to the U.S., to the Park government, and to all parties and organizations in the South; the Soviet Union is not increasing its influence in the North, the North trusts China, and we cannot have contact with the South (or it will weaken that trust). [Note: A
		small group meeting was beid at the end of this session to discuss Vietnam. No memeon was taken.]



U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1994

Date'	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
January 30	Carter - Deng (9:40 a.m.)	Deng: Japan and the U.S. can make a real contribution by urging the Taiwan authorities to negotiate with us; don't make the Chiang clique feel is has nothing to fear (via U.S. arms sales) and thus prevent negotiations; we will be forced to consider non-peaceful means to deal with Taiwan if (1) over a long period of time the authorities refuse to talk with us, or (2) the Soviets get involved with Taiwan.
January 30	Blumenthal - Huang Hua (3:00 p.m.)	Discussion of specific solutions for resolving the private claims/assets issue.
Јапшту 31	Cabinet - Deng (8:00- 9:00 a.m.)	Deng: If we get MFN status, China's trade with the U.S. should surpass our trade with Japan, U.SPRC trade should be ten times greater than U.S. trade with Taiwan; we want your most up-to-date technology; not even that of early 1970s, do you understand?!
January 31	Blumenthal - Huang Hua (1:30 p.m.)	Further discussion of the claims/255ets issue.
February 15	PRC message to USG on "teaching Vietnam a lesson."	
February 24- March 4	Secretary of Treasury Mix	hael Blumenthal in the PRC
February 26- March 2	Minister of Metallurgical	Industries Tang Ke in the U.S.
May 3	Carter - Chai Zemin	•
May 4-15	Secretary of Commerce Ju	anits Kreps in the PRC
May 29	Huang Hua - Ambassador Robert Strauss (a.m.)	Middle East, Southeast Asia.
May 30	Deng - Strauss (a.m.)	•
May 28-June 10	Vice Premier in charge of S	State Economic Commission Kang Shela la the U.S.
lune	Brzezinski • Chri Zemin .	ZB proposes U.S. warship calls at PRC ports.







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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	
June 22-30	Secretary of Health, Education	and Welfare Joseph Califano in the PRC	
July 10-14 .	Minister of Finance Zhang Jin	gfu in the U.S.	
August 25- September 1	Vice President Walter Mondal	e in the PRC	b123
August 27	Deng - Mondale (9:30 a.m12:10 p.m.)		\$1,23 45

August 27

Fang Yi - Mondale

(luncheon)

August 28

Deag - Mondale (9:30-

12:00 noon)

August 22

Has Guoleng -

Mondale (3:30-5:30

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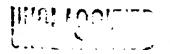
September 15-October 5 Minister of Agriculture Machinery Yang Ligong in the U.S.

October 22-

Minister of Foreign Trade LI Qiang in the U.S.

November 1





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U.S. PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-192

Date	Sealor Officials	Service 10
1980		Sammery/Comments
January 5.	Secretary of Defense	Harold Brown in the PRC
January 6	Vice Premier Geng Biao - Brown	\$1,25
January 6	Liu Husqing • Assirant Secretary of Defense for Development, Research and Engineering Gerald Dinneer/ Director of U.S. Arms Control Agency George M. Seignious (5:00-6:30 p.m.)	Dinnom: The U.S. will consider sales of advanced technology it would not sell the Soviets, but we need "end use" information to deal with COCOM controls; start with proven technology (not the most advanced). Seignious proposes a "box line" communication link for crisis communications. Liu complains that to date not one export license for advanced technology has been issued; isn't the U.S. treating Chins like the Soviet Union?
January 7	Geng Biao - Brown (9:00-11:45 a.m.)	Geng Factors for war are increasing the PRC, U.S., Japan, and Western Europe should coordinate their policies; the U.S., by putting pressures on OPEC, will give the Soviets opportunities for influence in the Third World; the Soviets want to improve relations with China on the basis of an "empty document" (non-aggression treaty); China insists the Soviets (I) lower troop levels on the Sino-Soviet frontier to the 1964 level; (I) withdraw troops from Mongolis; (3) stop support for the Viennamese in Cambodis; and (4) negotiate the Sino-Soviet border dispute on the basis of the stams quot; U.S. overflights of China to supply aid to Pakistan can excily occur if the aid the U.S.
≖ry 7	Huang Hua - Brown (12:30-3:00 p.m.)	HH: Soviet "barbell" strategy links their actions in Alghanistan and the Middle East with Indochina; China will support a united front resistance in Cambodia headed by Sihanouk only if the Pol Pox forces are included; the time is not yet ripe for a political solution.
ш у 7	Geng Biao - Brown (4:00 p.m.)	Geng presses for early action on MFN for China, wants China treated differently than the Soviets on export controls.



Date Sealor Officials Summary/Comments Zhang Aiping - Brown January 8 (8:00 a.m.) Chai Chengwan . January S Future U.S.-PRC military exchanges. Assistant Secretary of Defense Devid McGillert (8:00 a.m.) Deng - Brown (10:00 January 8 Deng: We all should mire so oppose the Soviets, LDL) whose strategic focus is still on Europe; the lack of an effective U.S. response to the Soviets has enabled Moscow to link its actions in the Far East and South Asia to its Europe-oriented efforts in the Middle East; we should turn Afghanistan into a quagmire for the Soviets; the U.S. should be more forthcoming on technology transfers to China Brown: We want China's support of U.N. sanctions against Iran Deng: This will only increase Soviet influence among the Islamic states. January & Liu Husqing - Dinneen List China needs advanced technology from abroad, (J:00 p.m.) cannot afford to equip itself with foreign goods. Dinneen: It is easier to sell equipment than to transfer technology. January E Wu Xiuquan - Komer Discussion of global and regional U.S.-Soviet military (mq 00:D) balances. January 8 Zhang Wenjin -Discussion of arms control issues. Seignious January 9 Hus Gooleng - Brown Global situation, leadership exchanges, Iran sanctions, (5:00-6:50 p.m.) technology transfers, U.S. aid to Pakistan. January 9 Lie Husqing - Dinneca Dinners: The U.S. will sell archnology, not weapons (J:30 p.m.) to China. Liu gives a list of desired technologies and scientific exchanges. February 20-Presidential Science Adviser Frank Press in the PRC 24 March 17-23 Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin in Washington March 17 Deputy Secretary of Alghanistan, Pakistan, India, Indochina, State Watten Christopher - Thang

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U.S. PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-19.

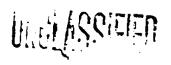
Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
March 19	Holbrooke - Zhang Wenjin (10:00 a.m.)	European INF, Japan, Yugoslavia, Korea.
March 19	Mondale - Zhang Wenfin (11:00 a.m.)	Mondale expresses frustration with slowness in concluding agreements on civil aviation, maritime relations, textiles, etc.
March 19	Holbrooke - Zhang Wenjin (2:25 p.m.)	Discussion of civil aviation, markime agreeness. Zhang accepts U.S. position of multiple carriers as the basis for negotiation, says PRC itself is responsible for bureaucratic delays.
March 19	Vance - Zhang Wenjin (3:30 p.m.)	Middle East, Indochina
April 24-May	Minister of Forestry Lu	o Yuchu in the U.S.
May 25-June	Vice Premier (and Defer	ase Minister) Geng Blao in the U.S.
May 25	Brown - Geng Biso	
May 26	Brown - Geng Biso	Geng: We want to further military exchanges with the U.S.; we must take coordinated and parallel actions together, China can play a role in containing a large. Soviet force (in the Far Earl); Simo-Soviet relations will never improve. Brown reviews U.S. defense programs, inchnology transfer actions where the U.S. is prepared to help the PRC strengthen its defenses. Geng says China is prepared to "help" the U.S. with the sale of rare earth metals.
May 27	Brown - Geng Biao (9:00 a.m.)	Geng gives a comprehensive PRC assessment of Soviet strategy which is based on a "blind faith in military power"; urges the U.S. and China so ecoperate in countering Moscow's "southward thrusing strategy"; the first line of defense should be Afghanism and the anti-Vietnamese resistance in Cambodia; as China's power is limited, the U.S. will play the predominant role in countering the USSR.



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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
May 27	DIA Director Engene Tighe - Chai Chengwen	Chai gives maps on Soviet troop dispositions at the Far East and Vietnam.
May 27	Dinnecn - Liu Hunging (4:30-6:30 p.m.)	Discussion of the U.S. military R&D process. Pentagon controls over R&D and procurement.
May 28	Congressional leaders - Geng Biao (breal-fast)	
May 28	Secretary of State Muskie - Geng Biao (Juncheon)	Geng gives a detailed review of the history of 532. Soviet relations, why the alliance broke down and depth of the split.
Мау 28	Carter - Geng Biao (1:45-2:15 p.m.)	Geng: Premier Hua won't be able to visit the U.S. = the fall due to a "tight schedule"; the U.S. and should work in parallel to counter the Soviets.
May 28	Musbie - Geng Biao (2:30-3:45 p.m.)	Geng: expresses concern for the stability of Scotch Korea; regarding Indochina, the time is not ripe for a political solution, the U.S. should not recognize the SRV, and in time should support the Pol Pot resistance forces as the only effective fighting force.
Мау 29	McGiffert - Chai Chengwen (8:00-9:30 a.m.)	Chai facilitates U.SPRC military exchanges.
May 29	Brzezinski - Geng Biao (10:05-11:15 a.m.)	ZB urger U.S. PRC exchanges on Alghanistan and with the Europeans, on the Soviet military threat. Geng presses for U.S. assistance to the Pol Pot resistance in Cambodia.
May 29	Brown - Geng Bino (2:00-4:00 p.m.)	Review of Geng's visit, especially technology transfer issues, military equipment sales, and exchange visits. Geng presses for U.S. assistance in remodeling its high-speed fighter aircraft notes Utider Secretary of Defense William Perry/Dinneen, Chairman JCS. CINCPAC, visits to China; PRC is prepared to self the U.S. rare earth metals. Brown reviews technology and military transfer policies and actions on the PRC: the USG will self dual-use technology to China that it will not self to the USSR but not weapons; China is now in a new export control energy.





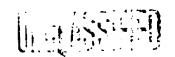
U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS, 1907-19

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
May 29	Dinneen - Liu Husqing, in San Diego (3:30 p.m.)	Farewell discussion; early planning for Perry-Dinner visit to the PRC; sale of PRC rare earth metals to the U.S.
June 5	CINCPAC Admiral Robert Long - Geng Biso, in Honolulu	Geng assesses the U.SSoviet naval balance,
June 4-20	Minister of Education Jia	ng Nanxiang in the U.S.
June 5-26	Minister of Ag. Sculture H	uo Shillan in the U.S.
J uly 10	Carter - Hua Guofeng, in Tokyo	Meeting occurs while both are in Japan for the function of Prime Minister Others.
Augus 21	Huang Hua - Vice Presidential candidate George Bush (11:00 a.m.) Hill, before the press, says any contentious restricted that retrogress U.SPRC relations harm the of the Chinese and American people. Bush of the Chinese and American people. Bush of platform, says Reagan supports the TRA but we stabilishing diplomatic relations with Taire two-China policy. HR presses for clarification Reagan's statement on "official relations with Taire and the TRA as an improportation of U.SPRC relations, which would lead to "retrogression"; target PRC cooperation in of Soviet "begemony" around the world; the U. China and not vice versa.	

August 22

Deng - Bush (10:00 a.m.)

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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	
August 25	Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan's China policy statement released to the press	"I would not pretend that the relationship we now have with Taiwan is not official." "U.S. relations with Taiwan will develop in accordance with the law of our land, the Taiwan Relations Act."	
August 31- September 28	Vice Premier Bo Yibo in the U.S.	MFN/trade agreement.	
September 6-	Defense Department deleg	ation led by Under Secretary William Perry in the	
October 2-18	Minister of Posts and Tele	communication Wang Zigang in the U.S.	٠
October 17-22	U.S. Trade Representative	Ruben Askew in the PRC	
November 21- December 16	Minister of Firth Ministry	of Machine Building Zhang Zhen In the U.S.	
November 22	Zhang Wenjin interview in the Washington Post	"Zhang said that any arms deliveries at all (to Taiwan) violated the normalization agreement." "He said that the United States had told Peking that the problem of arms deliveries to Taiwan would disappear with the passage of time."	
November 15-	Secretary of Labor Ray Ma	ershall in the PRC	
1981			11.03
January 20	Zhao Ziyang senda letters to newly inaugurated Pesident Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush		b1, a3
February 20	Secretary of State Alexander Haig - Ambassador Chai Zemin		
March II	NSC Staff James Lilley - Ji Chaozho		



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U.S. PRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS, 1967-1964

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
March 14	National Security Adviser Richard Allen - Chai Zemin/ Ji Chaozhu	The Chinese say the PRC press has been instructed not to criticize President Reagan personally; the U. and China should unite to oppose the Soviets, as in Afghanistan;
	\$1,23, 25	-
March 14	Bush - Chai Zemin∕Ti Chaozhu	•
March 19	Reagan - Chai Zemin/Ji Chaozhu	Chai urges U.SPRC consultations regarding the Soviet Union; asks that Haig visit China soon, and Reagan too;
•	61,23, 25	
farch 26	Deng - Former	
	President Gerald R. Ford	

May 28

National Security
Advisor Richard
Allen/Michael Deaver
dinner with Chai Zemin

June 3

Haig - Chai Zemin

Haig briefs on agenda for his forthcoming trip to Beijing: the need for improved U.S.-PRC policy coordination based on a strategic dialogue; he expects Rengan to be more forthcoming than his predecessors on technology and arms sales; Taiwan must not become an insurmountable problem in the relationship.

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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	•
June 14-16	SecState Alexander Ha	ig in China	
June 14	Huang Hua - Haig (4:30-6:30 p.m.)	Haig briefs on the "four pillars" of U.S. foreign policy. HH asks for "clarification" of U.S. policy for dealing with its allies, says the U.S. sends confusing signals on its approach to dealing with the Soviets, lacks a strategy of consistent count-pressures for constraining Moscow; discusses prospects for Soviet intervention in Poland and the need for firm countermeasures by the U.S.	
June 15	Huang Hua - Haig (morning)	Haig: USG will treat PRC as a friendly nonaligned country in terms of technology transfers, will put it in a different export control category than Soviets, suspend the prohibition on arms sales; PLA Vice Chief of Staff Liu Huaqing is invited to the U.S.	b1,25
		U.S. is interested in China's nuclear power program but needs assurances against proliferation. HH: U.SPRC strategic cooperation cannot proceed without an understanding on TAS, which infringe on PRC sovereignty and are a "grave threat" to development of U.SPRC relations	\$1, a3,
		the U.S. and China should bog down the Soviets in Afghanistan and Cambodia; a coalition government and non-communist military forces should be created in Cambodia.	
June 15	Geng Biao - Haig (4:45-6:30 p.m.)	Haig describes U.S. desense modernization plans and military assistance programs; SeeDest Weinberger bopes to visit the PFC; the USG will consider sales of military equipment and weaponry to China on a case-by-case basis. Geng complains that of a list of technology items given to SeeDest Brown in 1980 only two were licensed; the PRC leadership has agreed that General Liu Huaqing will visit the U.S.; China is anxious to engage in co-production of military equipment with the U.S.; the U.S. should strengthen China so it poses a greater threat to the Soviets.	•



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U.S. PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1994

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
June 15	Deng - Haig (10:15 a.m12:10 p.m.)	Haig invites Prime Minister Zhao to the U.S. Deng focuses discussion on "the cloud" over U.SPRC relations and the possibility of retrogression; problems in the relationship are USG blocking of technology sales, no action on the Mondale S7 billion economic credit, Taiwan arms sales, Reagan's daughter's visit to Taiwan, and increases in the island's representation in the U.S. This is a particularly sensitive moment on the Taiwan issue, if we don't handle it well we will not be able to face the Chinese people
	61, 43, 45	
June 16	2hao Ziyang - Haig (3:30-5:00 p.m.)	Haig delivers Reagan's letter inviting Zhao to the U.S. Zhao discusses PRC domestic policies in order to emphasize stability of the leadership and continuity of openness to the West; says Pakistan hopes the U.S. will supply weapons from its own arsenal if anything "unexpected" happens.
Early July	Defense Attache General William Webb	· bi,as
aly 4	PRC Foreign Ministry oral demarche to U.S. Embassy	PRC warms of "strong reaction" and "grave consequences" to response to any TAS.
ய் y 1 5	Zhang Wenjin - Roy	A.S
uly 30	Zhao Ziyang letter to Reagan	Letter, transmitted by HH to Haig on 8/2/81, replies to Reagan letter of 7/4/81: expresses satisfaction with Haig June 1981 visit urges U.SPRC coordination of actions regarding the Sovietz, with "each proceeding from its own position"; says development of bilateral relations is of "prime importance," but must be based on "strict abiding" by principles of the relationship and cautious handling of differences; accepts invitation to visit the U.S. at an unspecified time.
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Date	Senior Officials	Sammary/Comments	
August 2	Haig - Huang Hua, in Cancun, Mexico	HH urges USG "prudence" in handling bilateral U.S PRC issues: proposes exchanges by NPC delegation, S&T Commission, Joint Economic Committee; requests information on "practical steps" the USG will take during projected Liu Hunqing visit.	1, 41
August 13	Zhang Wenjin - Charles Freeman		à!
September 3	Scott Halford - Cao Guisheng		•
September 9	Zhang Wenjin - Freeman		

September 20

Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge -Zhang Wenjin, in New York City



U.S. PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-19

Date	Sepior Officials	Summary/Comments
September 72	Haig - Zhang Wenjin, in New York City (5:00 p.m.)	

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September 30 Man

Marshal Ye Jianying issues nine-point public program for Taiwan reunification

October 2

Allen - Chai Zemin

October 3

Deputy SecState
William Clark - Zhang
Wenjin (8:35-9:25
a.m.)

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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
October 21	Reagan - Zhao Ziyang, in Cancun, Mexico (12:48-1:58 p.m.)	Zhao: The PRC wants a long-term strategic relationship with the U.S. to counter the Polar Bear' but U.S. TAS cast a studow over development of the relationship; we have made a generous proposal to Taiwan in Ye Jiangying's nine points; they can retain their social system, economic and cultural relations with foreign countries, their property system and troops, leaders on the island can take up national posts, and we propose CCP-KMT negociations on an equal basis; U.S. TAS interferes in China's internal affairs and discourages Chiang Ching-kuo from negotiating; the Soviets have designs on Taiwan, and reunification is important to the struggle against hegemony; Huang Hua will raise two important points with you via Haig.
October 23	Haig - Huang Hua, in Cancum (8:00 p.m.)	HH, on behalf of Zhao, raises two specific points on TAS: the USG should (1) "give clear assurances that within a specified period of time the level of arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed that of the Carter Administration in both quality and quantity," and (2) in the same time period "arms sales will be reduced year-by-year and completely stop in the end"; he hopes to have a USG response when he comes to Washington in a few days

October 29

Haig - Hoang Him (10:00 a.m.)

Amid mutual warnings about the seriousness of how each side handles the TAS issue. Haig says the President (1) cannot accept a certain or fixed time frame for ending TAS, but (7)

61,23, 25

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U.S. PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1944

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
October 29	Reagan - Huang Hua	
	61,23,	

25

October 29 Weinberger - Huang Hua

October 29 Stoessel - Huang Hua (4:15-5:30 p.m.)

Discussion of Europe, Soviet, INF issues.

61,05

\$1,23,25

Comber 30 Haig - Huang Hua (2:00-5:00 p.m.)

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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	_
November (carly)	Ji Chaozhu - Holbrooke		61,23,25
November 4	Ji Chaozhu - Freeman		
November 16-	Secretary of Treasury Do	onald Regan in the PRC	·
November 19	Deng - Regan		
November 20	Zhang Wenjin - Former Vice President Walter Mondale	Zhang	B1,63,05
November 22	Deng - Mondale	he PRC has gotten little advanced technology from the U.S. because of its export controls, and few Chinese see any benefits for China's modernization in a relationship with the U.S.	b1, 43, 45
		be U.S. has never sold China any advanced technology and seems to look at the PRC as a hostile force, not a partner.	
December 4	Zhang Wenjin - Hummel	Hummel initiates negotiation of TAS issue at Vice Foreign Minister level [thus accepting HH's proposal of 10/30/81]:	b1,23,25



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U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-1994

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
December 11	Han Xu - Hummel	Hummel podities the PRC of USG sale of military spare parts to Taiwan.
December 14	Zhang Wenjin - Hummel	Zhang, in "ergent" notification to USG, asserts that if the U.S. proceeds to sell Taiwan spare parts, as notified on 12/11/81, "the Chinese side will have no alternative but to react strongly."
December 15	Clark/Holdridge - Chai Zemin (10:00 a.m.)	Chair The military spare parts sale to Taiwan shows the USG doesn't heritate to let the U.SPRC relationship "suffer damage"; if the sale goes forward the PRC will "react strongly";
	\$1,23, 25 b123,	Clark/Holdridge: The spare parts sale has been in the pipeline for some time; the President never accepted HH's ultimamm for cessation of all TAS while talks are in progress; the sale is spare parts, not weapons;

December 22

Zhang Wenjin -Hummel

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1981-82

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Date	Scalor Officials	Summary/Comments	
December 25	Zhang Wenjin - Hummel		\$1,03,25

1982 January #

Deputy Assistant
Secretary of State
Thomas Shoesmith PRC Embassy Officer
Lin Zhaonan

January 11

Zhang Wenjin -Holdridge (morning) Holdridge: Reagan administration is first to negociate with the PRC on TAS issues, the President has decided not to sell the F-X (F-5G or F-16/79) or an upgraded F-5E to Taiwan, but only to extend coproduction of F-5Es to replace worn out models and to sell used F-104s;

61,23,25



U.S. PRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS, 1907

January 11 Zhang Wenjin - Holdridge (afternoon) Al, D.3, A.5 January 12 Zhang Wenjin - Holdridge (p.m.) January 13 Han Xu - Robert Blackwill, Deputy Director, Politico-Military Affairs, State Department Annuary 13 Vice Premier Ji Pengfel/ Zhang Wenjin - Holdridge January 22 PRC Foreign Ministry gives U.S. Embassy in Beijing a draft communique on TAS issue	Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
January 12 Zhang Wenjin - Holdridge (p.m.) Antuary 13 Han Xu - Robert Blackwill, Deputy Director, Politico- Military Affaira, State Department Department Vice Premier Ii Pengfei/ Zhang Wenjin - Holdridge Department PRC Foreign Ministry gives U.S. Embassy in Beijing a draft communique on TAS	January II	Zhang Wenjin - Holdridge (afternoon)	
January 12 Zhang Wenjin - Holdridge (p.m.) January 13 Han Xu - Robert Blackwill, Deputy Director, Politico- Military Affaira, State Department Pengfei/ Zhang Wenjin - Holdridge January 22 PRC Foreign Ministry gives U.S. Embassy in Beijing a draft communique on TAS		ر 1. هـ الر	
Holdridge (p.m.) Han Xu - Robert Discussion of Polish crisis. Blackwill, Deputy Director, Polisico- Military Affairs, State Department Discussion of Polish crisis. Bl., D.3, D.5 nuary 13 Vice Premier Ji Pengfel/ Zhang Wenjin - Holdridge PRC Foreign Ministry gives U.S. Embassy in Beijing a draft communique on TAS		as	
Holdridge (p.m.) Han Xu - Robert Discussion of Polith crisis. Blackwill, Deputy Director, Politico- Military Affairs, State Department Discussion of Polith crisis. Military Affairs, State Department Department Discussion of Polith crisis. Military Affairs, State Department Department Discussion of Polith crisis. Military Affairs, State Department Discussion of Polith crisis.			
Holdridge (p.m.) Han Xu - Robert Discussion of Polith crisis. Blackwill, Deputy Director, Politico- Military Affairs, State Department Discussion of Polith crisis. B1, D3, D5 Invary 13 Vice Premier Ji Pengfei/ Zhang Wenjin - Holdridge PRC Foreign Ministry gives U.S. Embassy in Beijing a draft communique on TAS			•
Blackwill, Deputy Director, Politico- Military Affairs, State Department Vice Premier Ji Pengfei/ Zhang Wenjin - Holdridge PRC Foreign Ministry gives U.S. Embassy in Beijing a draft communique on TAS	January 12		
Blackwill, Deputy Director, Politico- Military Affairs, State Department Vice Premier Ji Pengfei/ Zhang Wenjin - Holdridge PRC Foreign Ministry gives U.S. Embassy in Beijing a draft communique on TAS			
Blackwill, Deputy Director, Politico- Military Affairs, State Department Vice Premier Ji Pengfei/ Zhang Wenjin - Holdridge PRC Foreign Ministry gives U.S. Embassy in Beijing a draft communique on TAS			
Blackwill, Deputy Director, Politico- Military Affairs, State Department Vice Premier Ji Pengfei/ Zhang Wenjin - Holdridge PRC Foreign Ministry gives U.S. Embassy in Beijing a draft communique on TAS			
Director, Politico- Military Affairs, State Department Vice Premier Ji Pengfei/ Zhang Wenjin - Holdridge PRC Foreign Ministry gives U.S. Embassy in Beijing a draft communique on TAS	muzy 13		Discussion of Polish crisis.
Department Vice Premier Ji Pengfei/ Zhang Wenjin - Holdridge PRC Foreign Ministry gives U.S. Embassy in Beijing a draft communique on TAS		Director, Politico-	
Pengfei/ Zhang Wenjin - Holdridge nuary 22 PRC Foreign Ministry gives U.S. Embassy in Beijing a draft communique on TAS			· b1,03,05
- Holdridge nuary 22 PRC Foreign Ministry gives U.S. Embassy in Beijing a draft communique on TAS	inmary 13		
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communique on TAS	, - -	gives U.S. Embassy in	•
		communique on TAS	•

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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	
January 25	Zhang Wenjin - Hummel	•	b1,03,

February 1 Han Xu - Hummel

February 3 Zhang Wenjin - Hummel

February 5 MFA Officials - U.S. Embassy Officers' Iuncheon

February 6 Ji Chaozhu - U.S. Embassy Officer (funcheon)

February 15 Zhang Wenjin - Hummel

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U.S. PRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS, 1967-1984

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
February 25	Deng - Moroccan Prime Minister Bonabid	
	b1, 23.	
	as	
February 28	President Reagan and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang exchange public letters marking 10th anniversary of SC	,
March 2	Xin Hua "Commentary" on TAS issue	Him of flexibility on time duration of TAS.
March 2	Ji Chacebo - U.S. Embassy Office	
	b1, 23,	•
farch 18	Pr Showhing . Hummel	

March 22

Zhang Zai - Freeman

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57 Date Senior Officials Summary/Commerts April (early) Politico member and 61,23 Oversess Chinese Commission Director as Liso Chengzhi - U.S. حنثنت April 5 Faiz Holdridge - Chai Haig delivers Resigna letters to Zhao and Deng Zemin offering to send Buch to China to discurs TAS; Holdridge informs Chai of imprending notification of B1, 03 Congress of spare parts sale to Taiwar a5 April 5 PRC Ministry of Delense informs U.S. בה לבשץ נאשו עלהו נס Chins by Secretary of Desense Weinberger is postpored indefinitely actail ZAT lo serecod April 6 Deng - Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath

April 6

People's Daily
publishes

"Commenciny" on U.S.-

PRC ಪಡಿಪೆಂಗು

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"The U.S. must not raise any conditions for examing its arms sales to Taiwan"; "China can never solerate the condition whereby the U.S. continues its arms sales to Taiwan without a time limit."

April 13

USG formally notified Congress of sale of military-related space [was to Taiwas

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U.S. PRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS, 1967-1914

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
April 14 PRC Foreign Ministry statement to the press on the USG sale of military spare parts to Taiwan		" the U.S. [gave the PRC assurances it] would not consider military transfers to Taiwan while the two sides were continuing their bilateral discussions" regarding sending the TAS question. [1] [2]
April 14	Zhang Wenjin - Hummel	a

April 17	Zhang Wenjin - Freeman	Zhang: PRC welcomes Bush visit "in the near future" to discuss "serious threat" to U.SPRC relations:	
Aprīl 20	Zho Qizhen - Freeman		a:
Aprīl 24	Zhang Zai - Freeman (luncheon)		

April 26 Zhang Wenjin -Hummel

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May 7

Huang Hua - Buth

Date Sealor Officials Summary/Comments April 28 b1.03, Zhang Zai - Freeman (Juncheoa) In re 'y to Reagan letter of 4/6/82, Zhao accepts USG April 29 Theo Ziyang letter to Romaid Reagan suggestion of Bush visit People's Daily May 2 There still exist a crisis of (U.S.-PRC) relations." Commentary. "He Who "Washington's arms sales to Taiwan constitute an Ties the Knot Should encroachment upon China's sovereignty and Unic li* interference in its internal affairs. China will in no case tolerate a long continuation of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan." May 5-9 Vice President Bush In the PRC Zho Qizhea - Freeman May 6 Shoesmith - Lin May 6 200000



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Date

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U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS, 1967-1994

Summary/Comments

. b1, a3, A5

Senior Officials

May & Dong - Bush

May 8 Zhao Ziyang - Bush

Zhao, in the presence of the press, says he hopes the USG will respond soon to PRC views on TAS as

expressed by Deng earlier in the day.

May 8 Han Xn .

Hummel/Holdridge

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	Summery/Comments	Sealor Officials	Date
•	nces his resignation; George P. Shuitz named as	Secretary of State Hair and new Secretary of State .	Jane 1
b1,a	•	Deng - Senator Howard Baker	June 1
	Invites Senator Goldwater to visit the PRC		
b1, a		Han Xu/Wang Li - Freeman	fune 8
÷			•
<u>.</u>			
		USIA Director Charles Wick - Chai Zemin	me 15
		Zhang Zal'- Freeman	me 17
		Deng - Hummel (10:00- 11:00 a.m.)	ປ່ງ 13

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U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1947-1964

Date

Senior Officials

Summary/Comments

L.1, D.3,

July 14

Liao Chengzhi - U.S. citizen (a.m.)



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July 17

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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	
J uly 17	Huang Hua - Hummel (11:00 a.m.)		1,1,23.
		•	as

July 20

Zhang Wenpu - U.S.
Embarry Officer

Han Xu - Humanel
(3:00 p.m.)

July 31

Han Xu - Humanel
(2:15 p.m.)

Han Xe - Hummel

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U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS, 1967-1944

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	
August 7	Han Xu - Hummel (2:00-3:00 p.m.)		— b
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Yntra 3	Han Xu - Hummel

August 10	Han Xu - Hummel
	(8:45 a.m.)

August 11	Han Xu - Hummel
August 12	Han Xu - Hummel
Aurus 13	Wes Ya . W

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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	
August 14	Han Xu - Hummel		61,03,
			^ -

August 14

Vice Premier Wan LI -HUD Secretary Samuel Pierce (afternoon)

Anguer 15

Han Xu - Hummel (afternoon)

August 16

Han Xu - Hummel (10:00 a.m.)

1982-83

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U.S. PRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS, 1967-1

Date	Sepior Officials	Summary/Commeats
August 17	Deng - Hummel (11:00	
•		

b1, a3,

Agreement to have SecState Shultz and Premier Zhao exchange visits.

August 17

U.S.-PRC joint communique on TAS issued in Washington and Beijing

1983

February 2-5

Secretary of State George Shultz in the PRC

February 2

Foreign Minister Wu Xucqisa - Shultz (3:30-6:00 p.m.) Shultz Four problems inhibit U.S. goals of peaceful and stable world: (1) global recession, (2) underdevelopment, (3) regional conflicts which Soviets exacerbate, and (4) Moscow's military expansionism. Wer PRC pursues independent foreign policy, will not be a "card," yet does not seek "equidistance." Three major aggravating events in 1982 were (1) Israel's invasion of Lebanon, (2) delay in Namibia's independence, and (3) Malvinas wer. U.S. policy encourages Israeli aggression, China seeks negotiated resolution of Iran-Iraq war, is neutral, Wa presents Nyerter proposal for withdrawal of South African and Cuban troops from Namibia.



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Pate Senior Officials Summary/Comments

February 3 Wu - Shultz (9:00 a.m.)

\$1, a3,

February 3

Wu - Shultz (afternoon)

Wir. In wake of August 17, 1982 joint communique there is great potential for development of U.S.-PRC relations: yet obstacles remain:

&1,23,

February 3

Fang Yi - Shultz (afternoon) Discussion of technology transfer issues, U.S.-PRC space cooperation, lack of access for U.S. scholars in the PRC.

February 4

Defense Minister Zhang Aiping - Shultz (9:15 a.m.) Agreement to establish a working-level meeting to discuss U.S.-PRC defense ecoperation; expression of interest by Secretary of Defense Weinberger in visiting China.



U.S. PRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS, 1967-194

Date ——	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
February 4	Zhao Ziyang - Shultz	
	81,03,	
	as	
February 4	Finance Minister Wang Bingquan - Shultz	Discussion of China's economic reforms, impediments to U.SPRC trade.
February 4	Prince Sibanouk - Shultz	Silvanous describes signation in Cambodia, asks for U.S. support.
February 5	Deng Xinoping - Shultz	Deng: The U.S. can expect continuity in the PRC's policy toward America, but trust must be developed in the relationship:
	\$1,43,45	Discussion of exchange of leadership visits,
May 9-12	Presidential Science Advise	r George A. Keyworth in the PRC
Мау 9-12	Fang Yi, Chairman of the State Commission on Science and Technology (with	Discussion of technology transfer and science cooperation issues. Fang Yi:
	Technology (with 161, Reyworth) 13,	; the shift in export control category for China from Y to P has not produced any aignificant change.
May 21-26	Scare tary of Commerce Malcoro Baldrige in the PRC	Baldrige conveys shift in China's export control categorization from P to V; says dual-use items will still require COCOM review.
September 25-29	Secretary of Defense Caspar	Weinberger in the PRC



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Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments	
September 26	Defense Minister Zhang Aiping - Weinberger (morning)	Weinberger gives overview of Soviet military threat, "U.S. response. Zhang:	bi,a
		proposes a "framework for military and technical ecoperation." Weinberger outlines new technology transfer guidelines, paints out negative impact of Chinese equation of U.S. with Sovieta, PRC abstention in U.N. Security Council of censure of USSR for shooting down Karean airliner.	b1, a3
September 27	Zhao - Weinberger	Discussion of exchange of Zhao, Reagan visits. Zhao urges setting of date and early announcement of his visit to U.S. in early 1984; says U.S. policy on technology transfers is a baronesser of trust in the relationship	bl, as

September 28

Deng Xisoping - . Weinberger (morning) Deng expresses pleasure at forthcoming exchange of Zhao/Reagan visits; asks Weinberger to help resolve outstanding problems in the relationship so as to enable both countries to deal bener with the common threat

l, 1, 23, 25



	•	U.SPRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-198
Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
	•	Deng mys PRC can't agree to site vinit provision of letter of understanding on retransfers of U.S. technology sold to China; Weinberger mys this requirement is connected and will not apply so China; Weinberger mys PRC should establish an office in Washington to deal with this issue, the U.S. is prepared to help China with antitank and sir-defense munitions.
		Deng expresses support for North Korean reunification proposal, asserts North has neither the intention nor the capability to attack South; South has 100 percent advantage over North in men and equipment and if it anacks North, China will not be able to stay out U.S. and China should belp promote peaceful reunification and get both Koreas to accept confederation. [Note: Deng's comments about Korea occur a few days before the North Korean bombing of South Korean leaders in Rangoon!]
984 2002/7 10- 6	PRC Premier Zhao Ziya	ing in the U.S.
ишу 10	Reagan - Zhao (10:00 a.m.)	· ·
	·	
nu zry 10	Shuliz - Zhao	
		ADS membership. CULUM controls over exports to PRC should be eliminated, as well as U.S. discriminatory legislation barring low-interest loans. China wants to buy a "centrifuge isotope separator."
uary 11	Shultz - Wu Xucqian	Will Korea On Sino-Soviet mike, PRC doesn't

Will Kortel On Sino-Soviet talks, PRC doesn's believe Moscow wants to remove the "three obspecies"; there will be some trade and exchange growth of Sino-Soviet relations, but no Tall

normalization. Hong Kong Nuclear cooperation



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Sl,as,

Date	Senior Officials	Summary/Comments
April 26-May 1	President Reagan in the PRC	
April 26	PRC President Li Xiannian - Reagan (3:20-3:50 p.m.)	Li: Warm welcome, U.SPRC problems "can be solved"; our two countries are friends; PRC-Japan friendship will last for contries.
April 27	Zhao - Reagan (9:30 a.m.)	Zhao:

April 27

Zhao - Reagan (2:00-3:25 p.m.)

- April 27

CCP General-Secretary
Hu Yaobang - Reagan
(3:40 p.m.)

Hu stresses "frank" miles with Rengm: PRC-Japan relations will be friendly into the next century; Americans have five minimpressions of China. They should understand that the PRC is opposed to power politics; wants an independent formign policy; is part of the Third World; wants defensive weapons from the U.S.; wants U.S.-Soviet tensions to relate and wants to normalize Sino-Soviet relations. Regarding domestic affairs, there is no serious opposition to Party reforms; no need to fear political choos after Deng, as a second echelon of lenders is now being trained; China wants stability in Korea, but U.S. troops should eventually withdraw, they could rename in a day if hostilinies started again.

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U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NECOTIATIONS, 1967-1914

Date Senior Officials Summary/Comments

April 28 Advisory Commission
Chairman Dong
Xiaoping - Reagan
(10:45-11:15 a.m.)

Ы1, ДЗ, ДБ

June 9-27

PRC Minister of Defense Zbang Alping in the U.S.

August 15-23

Secretary of Navy John Lehman in the PRC





Appendix A

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Appendix B

AMERICAN AND CHINESE OFFICIALS CITED IN THE CHRONOLOGY

AMERICAN UNFICIALS!

Abramowitz, Monon

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (LS.A.)

Allen, Richard V.

National Security Advisor, 1981-January 1792

Blumenthal, Michael W.

Secretary of Trastury, 1977-1979

Brown, Harold

Secretary of Defense, 1977-1981

Brace David

Chief, U.S. Linison Office, Beijing, 1973-1974

Brzezinski, Zbigniew

National Security Adviser, 1977-1981

Bush George

Chief, U.S. Lizison Office, Beijing, 1974-1975 Vice President of the United States, 1981-present

Carer, Jimmy

President of the United States, 1977-1980

) 3 (CIA)

Clark William P.

Deputy Secretary of State, Department of State, 1981-1983 National Security Advisor, January 1982-October 1982

Christopher, Warren

Deputy Secretary of State, 1977-1981

The efficul positions derialized for each individual are shownheld during years in which the individual conducted dealings with

U.S.-PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-198

Deaver, Michael

Assistant to the President, 1981-1985

Dinneen, Gerald

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Development, Research and Engineering

Ford, Gerald

President of the United States, August 1974-1976

Freeman, Charles

Deputy Chie: or Mission, U.S. Embassy, Beijing

Gates, Thomas

Chief, U.S Lizison Office, Beijing, 1976-1977

Habib, Philip C.

Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, 1974-1977

Haig, Alexander

Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, 1970-1973 Secretary of State, 1981-June 1982

Holbrooke, Richard L.

Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, 1977-1980

Holdridge, John

Senior Staff Member, National Security Council, 1969-1973
Deputy Chief, U.S. Liaison Office, Beijing, 1973-1976
Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, 1981-1982

Howe, Jonathan

Military Assistant to the National Security Advisor, 1972

Huberman, Benjamin

Staff Member, National Security Council, 1977-1981

Hummel, Arthur W. Jr.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, 1971-1975
Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, 1976-1977
Ambassador to the PRC, 1981-1985

Hundington, Sampel

Staff Member, National Security Council, 1977-1981

Ingersoll Robert

Deputy Secretary of State, 1974-1976





OFFECALS CITED IN THE CHRONOLOGY

Jenkins, Alfred

China Country Director, Department of State, 1971

Kennedy, Richard T.

Staff, National Security Council, 1969-1971

Director, Staff Planning and Coordination, National Security Council, 1971-1972

Kissinger, Henry A.

National Security Adviser, 1969-1975 Secretary of State, September 22, 1973-1974

Komer, Robert

Under Secretary for Policy, Department of Defense, 1979-1981

Lord, Winston

and the states of the content of the states of the states

Staff, National Security Council, 1969-1970

Special Assistant to the National Security Adviser, 1970-1973

Director, Policy Planning Staff, Department of State, 1973-1977

McGillery David

Assistant Secretary of Defense (LS.A.), 1977-1981

Muskie, Edmund

Secretary of State, 1980-1981

Nixon, Richard M.

President of the United States, January 20, 1969-August 9, 1974

Peny, William

Under Secretary of Defense, 1977-1981

Reagen, Ronald

President of the United States, 1981-present

Richardson, Elion

Under Secretary of State, 1969-1970

Rogers, William P.

Scoretary of State, January 20, 1969-August 1973

Roy, Supleton

Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Linison Office, Beijing, 1979

Schlesinger, James R.

Director, CIA, February 1973-July 1973 Secretary of Defense, 1973-1975 Secretary of Energy, 1977-1981





Scowcroft, Brent

National Security Advisor, 1975-1976

Seignious, George M., II

Director, U.S. Arms Control Agency, 1979-1981

Shoesmith, Thomas

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, 1981-1983

Solomon, Richard H.

Senior Staff Member, National Security Council, 19/1-1976

Stoessel, Walter

U.S. Ambassador to Poland, 1968-1972 Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, 1972-1974

Vance, Cyrus

Secretary of State, January 1977-1980

Walters, Verson A.

Special Presidential Envoy, 1970-July 1971

Weinberger, Casper W.

Scoreday of Defense, 1981-present

Woodcock, Leonard

Chief, U.S. Lizison Office, Beijing, June 1977-1978 U.S. Ambassador to PRC, March 1, 1979-1981

CHINESE OFFICIALS

Bo Yibo (Po Yi-po)

Vice Premier

Gao Guisbeng (Tsao Kuci-sheng)

Chei Changwan (Ch'ei Ch'ang-wan)

Director, Foreign Affairs Bureau, Ministry of National Defense (to 1983)

Chai Zemin (Ch'ai Tac-min)

Head, PRC Linison Office, Washington, D.C., May-December 1978 Ambassador to the United States, January 1979-1983

² The official portions identified for each individual are those held during years in which the individual conducted dealings with U.S. consumption.



Chen Dong (Ch'An Tung)

Charge d'affaires, PRC Embassy, Warsaw, Poland

Chiang Ching-loso

President of the Republic of China in Taiwan, Chairman of the Knominung

Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-p'ing)

Vice Premier, State Council, April 1973

Vice Chairman of the CCP, First Vice Premier, January 1975-February 1976

Chairman, Central Advisory Commission, CCP, September 1982

Chairman, Military Commission, CCPCC, June 1981

Chairman, Central Military Commission, National People's Congress, 1983

Geng Biao (Keng Piao)

Vice Premier, 1978

Minister of National Defense, March 1981-1982

Secretary-General, Military Commission, CCPCC, 1979-July 1981

Han Nianlong (Han Nien-lung)

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs

Han Xo (Han Hon)

Deputy Chief, PRC Liaison Office, Washington, D.C., 1973-1978

Hao Deging (Hao Te-ch'ing)

President, Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs

Hua Guoleng (Hua Kno-leng)

Chairman, CCP, October 1976-1980

Premier, State Council, April 1976-1980

Huang Hua (Huang Hua)

Permanent Representative to the United Nations, November 1971-present

Foreign Minister, December 1976-November 1982

Huang Zhen (Huang Chen)

Ambassador to France, April 1964-1973

Head, PRC Lizison Office, Washington, D.C., May 1973-November 1977

Ji Chaozha (Chi Ch'ao-cha)

Councilor (Minister), PRC Embessy, Washington, D.C.

Ji Pengfei (Chi P'eng-fei)

Acting Foreign Minister, March 1971

Foreign Minister, January 1972-November 1974

Head, International Liaison Department, CCP, March 1979

State Councilor, June 1983-present



Company of the Alberta



U.S. PRC POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS, 1967-19

Jiang Nanxiang (Chiang Nan-haiang)
Minister of Education, 1979-1985

Lei Yang (Lei Yang)
Charge d'affaires, PRC Embassy, Warsaw, Poland

Li Xiannien (Li Hsien-nien)
Vice Premier, State Council, 1954-September 1980
President, June 1983-present

Lim Zhengbao (Lien Chang-pao)

Liso Chengzhi (Liso Ch'eng-chih)

Director, Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs, State Council

Deputy Chairman, National People's Congress

Lin Ping (Lin P'ing)
Director, American and Oceania Affairs Department, Foreign Ministry, July 1973-November 1978

Liu Huaqing (Liu Hua-ch'ing)

Deputy Chief-of-Staff, People's Liberation Army
Commander of PLA Navy, October 1982-present

Mao Zedong (Mao Tae-tung)
Chairman, CCP, June 1945-1976

Qiao Guanhus (Ch'iso Kuso-hus)
Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
Foreign Minister, 1974-1976

We Xueqian (Wu Hisheh-ch'ien)
Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
Foreign Minister, November 1982

Xiong Xianghui

Ambassador to Mexico, 1971

Charge d'affaires in London

Thing Aiping (Chang Ai-p'ing)
Delense Minister, June 1983

Zhang Chinqine (Chang Ch'un-ch'iso) I Sember, Polithuro

Zhang Wenjin (Chang Wen-chin)
Amoassaior to Canada, September 1973-December 1976
Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, March 1978
Ambassador to the United States, 1983-1985





OFFICIALS CITED IN THE CHRONOLOGY

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Zhang Zai (Chang Tsai)
Deputy Director, American and Oceania Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Zhang Zhen (Chang Chen)
Minister of Fifth Machine-Building Industry (Ordnance)

Zhao Ziyang (Chao Txo-yang) Premier, September 1980

Zhou Enlai (Chou En-lai) Premier, State Council, 1949-1976





Appendix C

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE CHRONOLOGY

ABM Anti-Ballistic Missiles

ADB Asian Development Bank

CCX Chiang Ching-kno

CCNAA Coordination Council for North American Affairs (of Taiwan)

COCOM Coordinating Committee on Export Control

CPIFA Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs

CSCE Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

CTB Comprehensive Test Ban

CV Cyrus Vance

DCM Deputy Chief of Mission

Emboff Embassy Officer

GRUNK Royal Government of National Union of Kampochea

HAK Henry A. Kissinger

HH Huang Hua
HZ Huang Zhen

INF Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces

LW Leonard Woodcock

MBFR Munual and Balanced Force Reduction (negotiations)

MFA Ministry of Foreign Affairs (PRC)

MFN Most Favored Nation (manus)

MIA Missing-In-Action

MOD Ministry of Defense (PRC)
NONA New China News Agency

OPIC Overseas Private Investment Corporation

PRC People's Republic of China

PRCLO People's Republic of China Lizaison Office (Washington, D.C.)

RGNU Royal Government of National Union (Kampuchea)





RH Richard Holbrooke RN Richard Nixon

ROC Republic of China (Taiwan)

SALT Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty

SC Shanghai Communique

SEATO Southeast Asia Treaty Organization

SRY Socialist Republic of Vietnam

TAS Taiwan Arms Sales

TIM Taiwan Independence Movement

TRA Taiwan Relations Act

UNCURK United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea UNGA

United Nations General Assembly

USG United States Government

USLO United States Laison Office (Beijing)

Xirrug New China News Agency

ZB Zbigniew Brzezinski

